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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

A BEGINNING

AFTER OVER TWO YEARS OF INVESTIGATION THE RAILWAY COMMISSION HAS MADE A SLIGHT REDUCTION IN WESTERN FREIGHT RATES. IT IS NOT JUSTICE, BUT A SHORT STEP IN THAT DIRECTION. THE COMMISSION ADMITS THAT THE WEST SUFFERS FROM DISCRIMINATORY RATES, BUT HAS NOT REMOVED THEM. SINCE IT TAKES TWO YEARS TO GET RESULTS FROM THE RAILWAY COMMISSION, THAT BODY SHOULD BE AGAIN SET AT WORK IMMEDIATELY. IT WILL REQUIRE SEVERAL MORE EQUALLY EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATIONS BEFORE THE WEST GETS A SQUARE DEAL FROM THE RAILWAYS.

APRIL 15, 1914

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in Winnipeg

The Grain Growers' Guide

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Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the registered farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of capital or special interest money is invested in it. All readers engaged in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Royal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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What will you do with it?

Q Listen! For the past three years we have been quietly securing enthusiastic men who believe in the cause for which The Guide is fighting, enabling them, with our co-operation, to earn considerable money in spare time.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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This invention is worth \$100,000 to us, and many millions to the farmers, east and west.

Had we had this Cy. It would have meant

alone in the early days so much to all of us.

Our Motto is:
"Two long plunging heads of grain where only one grew before"

Remember the farmer's advice to his sons regarding the hidden treasure:
"Plow the land deep and work the Cyclone on the surface often"

Work the Desert out of the subsoil, and the desert winds will not affect the ripening grain so badly

1914
Model



1914
Model

Good deep plowing is the foundation of our Agriculture, namely:

1—Subsoiling with the Greenough subsoil Cultivator to make the land receptive to rain and air, without bringing the subsoil to the surface to dry out; 2—The surface treatment of the plowed land for the retention of moisture, and incidentally the destruction of thistles, wild oats, and other weeds; the conservation of this moisture will cause the germination of wild oats, buck-wheat, mustard and other foul seeds in the soil. This can be accomplished with less power, and better, with the D. and D. Cyclone Weed Destroyer, Surface Cultivator and Mulcher, not too low, than with any other tool. 3—After the grain is up and well rooted, put the Professor Shaw Improved Reversible Matching Harrow over the growing grain. This harrow is made very light for the purpose, and possesses 192 round steel teeth $\frac{1}{4}$ with diamond points. This process will destroy millions of young weed plants, keep the surface from cracking, break up the crust after rain, and form a mulch to keep the land from drying out from the powerful evaporation on the Western plains. The farmer who follows out this system can count on an average crop with but scant rain-fall during the growing season. 4—The farmer is now up to harvesting operation, and in order that some preparation be made for the next year's fallow, find out all that is to be known about the G. L. D. Stubble Cyclone. This machine will follow the binder and uproot the stubble, cut off all young Russian, Canada and Sow Thistle and other weed growth and grass, good, bad and quack or couch grass, and blanket the land so it will not dry out until the farmer is ready to fall plow, or plow the summer-fallow after seeding, when weed growth has started.

We have been telling The Guide more about soil culture than about the Cyclone. The D. and D. Cyclone, the outcome of thousands of miles of travel, inspection of all other cultivators, the elimination of the useless and expensive parts of other tools (harrows, neck-yokes, and wheels do not cultivate or cut out weeds). This machine is a very

good "feet packer, on downward edge of the are placed life angle, frame, reinforced with they slice up the soil resistance, cutting to

Our 8-foot machine is worked with two over new breaking or more than equal to other tool, and more

There has been great improvement in the turbine over the old mill wheel; the rotary one, the old push snow-plow, and the Cyclone over all other cultivators, up to the Stubble Cyclone, which is in another class, and for another purpose.

The problems of the farmer are many, but that of the hired help and the weeds are two of the greatest. There are two classes of hired men, namely, the man who attends church and piper mowing is conscientious, will operate the plow and seed drill the depth required, but is drowsy and out when he should be attending to his team, toilet and feed.

The other class of man worships the noble animal, the horse, will almost live in the stable, and plait ribbons in their mane and tail, but will set the plow up two notches, the madder one—and this accounts for some crop failure. Sometimes the farmers' men are little better, making ships in plowing and blanks in seeding, for weeds to thrive on and keep the land dirty. The Cyclone should be worked by a man who loves the horse, because it is easy on teams, and cannot be monkeyed with.

The other horn of the dilemma is the noxious weeds. The farmer who has but little weeds and a 30 or 35 bushel crop, has happiness and a suggestion

(a leveller) and account of the position of the blades; the blades on the most science a strong wood bolts and steel, so with but little even depth.

will cut 8 feet, and horses, and once summer-fallow is twice with any thistles and wild

of heaven here. The man who has medium tillage, medium weeds and wild oats, and a 15 bushel crop, if he has some stock he may get through, but it is a strong suggestion of purgatory. But the farmer with shallow plowing, half turned down stubble and weed trash, dried out crop, 5 to 10 bushels per acre, the Noxious Weed Inspector dictating in the growing season, and collector calling also threatening time—this is Hell!

Plow the land right and the Cyclone will take care of the weeds. THERE WILL BE NO WEEDS.

Only grow the pure grain plant in our hard wheat atmosphere, eliminate all noxious weeds, their presence in the soil are rank poison to the land and grain. If you question this statement, just make a pot of soup out of Canada and Sow Thistle, Dandelion, Stink or French Weed, and spice the soup with wild oats, mustard and buck-wheat and tell us how it tastes to you. It is likely that such soup will not taste much better to the grain plant that is compelled to drink it, and it is no longer the fault of the machines. It is up to the farmer.

The idea of paying for weed seed weighed so you by the thrasher, paying the railway 15 cents per cut, for freight to Fort William, and the dockage that necessarily follows selected grain, when you can buy a Cyclone Weed Destroyer for \$60.00 that will clean up 20 acres a day, and increase both sample and yield of your grain crop.

WEEDS POISON CROPS.—It has been generally assumed that the richest soil upon the soil, of weeds in the growing season, was that they took away moisture and plant food they should go to the crops. Recent investigation at Cornell University has demonstrated that they have a deleterious effect upon crops in that they poison the plants by the intermingling of their roots. Cows and weeds were allowed to grow side by side in similar soil but with partitions placed so that the roots were kept apart. The crop and weed grew normally. In another box the same soil and weeds were placed so that the roots could intermingle, with the result that the crop was stunted and its growth entirely retarded. It is a case of incompatibility of association.

We do a well under harrows and soil direct to the surface for each. There is no reason to hinder you in the best season, setting out the seedling's price, the time price, seedling machine, and how. Farmers are invited to visit the factory while they are in the city and see the D. & D. Cyclone in the making.

THE JOHN ARBUTHNOT CO., Lumber Building.
Factory: One Twentieth & Ross, Arlington, Ont., William Ave. W.

DODDS & DETWILER, address, The Leland Hotel
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Let us Save You Money on Your Tractor

Mr. Farmer, we can save you money on your tractor! We can save you money in two directions: First, by selling you the best tractor that ever pulled a plow or drove a separator, by selling it to you at the lowest price ever quoted on a tractor of anywhere near the value. Second, by giving you a tractor that will save you money on repair costs and upkeep and at the same time reduce your fuel bills, while every day you'll find it "on the job," ready to give you an all-day-long, strong, steady pull—with a big lot of RESERVE POWER for emergencies.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM! Cut out the non-producer and save the money for yourself. Better values, if possible, can be given. Better service, if possible, can be rendered. You pay for nothing you do not get. We have stopped the senseless waste of marketing expense; saved it for you. Do you want to take advantage of it? Here is our plan:

Eliminate salesmen's salaries and high expense accounts and do business direct with you instead of through the dealer, thus saving that commission. This amounts to several hundred dollars per machine and up to now you have had this to pay. Deal direct with the manufacturer and put the money in your own pocket. The saving is enormous. In our plan you get all you pay for.

The Twin City Oil Tractor

is built in four sizes—a size to fit every kind of farm and road work.

Twin City "60" Twin City "40"
Twin City "25" Twin City "15"

Some one of these machines will fit your needs exactly. Why? Because it is at once the lightest and strongest tractor of similar rated capacity. It is equipped with the most powerful four-cylinder engine made. It has every part easily accessible. Every lever is right where you can lay your hand on it from the driver's seat. It has a rigid steel frame "built like a bridge." All steel gears and direct transmissions. An engine that starts on the magneto—in ready to start and does start when you say "Get up, there!" and tell your wish—an engine that you can depend on to keep going—no fuss, bother or delay—does the work of twenty to sixty horses (depending on size of tractor ordered) and one man does the work of three or a dozen horse drivers.

The Tractor that stands the test

An Engine that lives up to its reputation

Every Machine is built to use Gasoline, Kerosene or Distillates

The Farmer appreciates our Sales Plan

Here are extracts from some letters we have received:

"Co-operation is the spirit of the day, and I hope you will find it profitable to deal direct with the farmers of the West."

"The plan you suggest is what we farmers are looking for."

"I like the method of salarinesship you have adopted."

USE A POSTCARD and get our NEW CATALOGUE and special "Factory to Farm" proposition.

Does the work of 20 to 60 horses

The 1914 Twin City Tractor

For that spring plowing which you will soon start the Twin City OIL TRACTOR will give you the same results it has given in its competitive tests. The Twin City is splendidly designed. It is a tractor of surplus power. It is a tractor that stands up under severest conditions. **IT IS THE GREATEST TRACTOR VALUE ON THE MARKET TODAY!**

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada Ltd.

L. L. BROCKETT, Mgr.

WINNIPEG & MANITOBA

167 PRINCESS STREET

BRANCHES: REGINA—JOHN GIBNEY, Representative CALGARY—C. F. LEWIS, Representative SASKATOON—E. R. SMILLIE, Representative
ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO THE GENERAL OFFICE AT WINNIPEG

If you were buying a horse, Mr. Farmer, you would first of all make sure the horse was perfectly sound, and you would want to know his age. The Twin City Tractor is built in 1914 for 1914 requirements.

When you buy a Tractor this Spring be sure that you get a Tractor built in 1914 and not a machine that has been carried over from some previous year. All Twin City Tractors for our 1914 trade are built in 1914 to meet 1914 requirements.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 15th, 1914

PROTECTION IS TRIUMPHANT

The "National Policy" of High Protection and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association policy of "Canada for (3,000) Canadians" are both officially recognized and endorsed in a most tangible manner in the tariff changes announced in the budget laid before the House of Commons by Finance Minister White on April 7. After the most strenuous protestations of regard for the welfare of the farmers the government has decided to reduce the duty on binders and mowers only. But tariff plums are literally showered upon the manufacturers, the steel gang securing the lion's share. The copy of Hansard containing the complete and official statement of the Finance Minister had not reached The Guide office at the time of writing, but from press reports the tariff changes are ascertained to be as follows:

1. The duty on binders and mowers is reduced from 17½ to 12½ per cent. The manufacturers of these implements will still enjoy a rebate of 99 per cent. on the duties paid on most of the raw material used in these implements. There is no reduction in the duty on any other farm implements or machinery. This is a concession to the farm machinery manufacturers.

2. Wire rods, used for fence wire, nails and other purposes, which have been on the free list, are made dutiable at from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per ton. Provision has been made, however, that where the wire is manufactured into farm fences the duty will be rebated. There is no rebate of the duty to nail factories. These duties were granted by the government by the request of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., of Sydney, Nova Scotia, and of the Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ont., who are the only Canadian companies now making iron rods. Steel companies have enjoyed bounties and tariff favors in the past to the extent of nearly \$40,000,000 but have been again successful in getting further tariff plunder from the people of Canada by the consent of the government.

3. The Hamilton By-product Coke Ovens Co. has been made happy by securing a rebate of 99 per cent. of the duty paid on bituminous coal used for making coke. This will enable the company to water its stock and increase its dividends. When this same coal is imported to burn in stoves to keep people warm it will still pay a duty of 53 cents per ton.

4. Brass shanks, bars and rods have been on the free list since 1908 as they have not been manufactured in Canada. A new plant for the manufacture of these products has been established in Toronto recently and Mr. White has come to their rescue by placing a duty of 10 per cent. on these items. The price of brass will go up ten per cent. for the benefit of one manufacturer, regardless of the profit he may make.

5. Die-casting machines were placed on the free list last year, but the parts were overlooked. This year the parts are also placed on the free list. They are not "Made in Canada."

6. Charcoal for use in the manufacture of pig iron is placed on the free list, but for other uses it pays 17½ per cent. It is made free because it is the manufacturers' "raw material."

7. Chaulis soda and hypochloride of lime have been on the free list. They are used in the manufacture of soap, paper and other substances. The Canada Selt Co., of Windsor, Ont., has been manufacturing these products for three years profitably, so far as we know. They are now placed on the dutiable

list and the cost of soap and paper to the consumer will be increased.

8. Pig iron used for the manufacture of articles which are exported to foreign countries for the use of foreigners, is placed on the free list. When used for the manufacture of articles which will be used in Canada by the Canadian people pig iron pays a duty of from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ton. This is a tax on Canadians to provide a bonus to foreigners.

9. The Finance Minister announced that the past two years had been prosperous ones for the steel companies and that the outlook for the future was also good. In order to give these companies a positive guarantee of prosperity he decided to allow them to charge the public higher prices for their products by increasing the duty on structural steel by order-in-council whenever desired, and also by increasing the duty on iron and steel tubing, this latter being a special concession to the Pugs, Mersey Co., Welland, Ont.

10. Canadian quarrymen and stonecutters' hearts are gladdened by a license to take higher prices out of the public thru an additional protection upon their products to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. This will make the cost of building higher and consequently will be followed by higher rents.

11. A large number of items of "raw material" are placed on the free list when used in Canadian factories, but when used by the ordinary people they still pay the regular duty.

12. And so on ad nauseum.

Mr. White, with the kindly and disinterested assistance of the protected interests, has apparently hunted Canada all over in order to hand out concessions to manufacturing plants throughout Eastern Canada. In each of these cases it will mean extra profits to the pockets of the Finance Minister while the burden will be forwarded to the common people. His status that this is not a general tariff revision but only a few items. How much more he intends to give to the manufacturers when he gets time for a real revision it is difficult to estimate. It is a high protectionist budget from beginning to end with a sop thrown to the farmers on binders and mowers with the hope of appeasing them and keeping them quiet while the Special Interests are enjoying a real banquet. The reduction in duty on binders and mowers will probably reduce the price on binders by about \$4 and on mowers by the same proportion, while the increased duties in other directions will indirectly take more than that out of the pockets of the farmers every year. When Mr. White was taken into the cabinet it was declared by his opponents that his appointment was a concession to the protected interests and his method of tariff making certainly is a strong support of that contention. His solicitude for the farmers was pure buncombe which will not deceive any one. He would have been more in accord with his actions had he paraphrased the famous expression of old Commodore Vanderbilt and said plainly, "The Farmers be Damned," because that is what his budget has written all over it. Mr. White knows nothing about conditions in the rural west. He has lived in the atmosphere of the mounting house and has been chiefly concerned in seeing that his money was drawing a good rate of interest and that the bonds he floated brought a high price. Living in Toronto he has been continually surrounded by the protectionist and privileged atmosphere and has what might be well described as the "Toronto Attitude." His idea is that the most im-

portant people of Canada are the wealthy gentlemen in Toronto and their social companions with whom he associates, and if they are well cared for then the common people may waste for themselves. No one is prepared to dispute the claim that the "Toronto group" is in the saddle and is ruling Canada. But there is bound to be a day of reckoning. The people of the West are now comparatively few in number but they are gaining strength and are not always going to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the "Toronto group" and a few of their friends of the Watered Stock Brigade.

RAILWAY COMMISSION'S FINDING

The result of two years' investigation of western freight rates by the Board of Railway Commissioners was announced on April 7. Numerous reductions in rates have been ordered, to take effect on September 1. The judgment handed down by the Commissioners covers more than 200 pages and is very elaborate in its dealings with the various matters brought before the Board. The more important reductions in rates may be summarized as follows:

1. The standard rates in Alberta and Saskatchewan are reduced to the Manitoba standard, which is a reduction of 15 per cent.

2. Coal rates from Alberta mines and also from Souris in the Prairie Provinces are reduced substantially.

3. Canned rates on sugar from Raymond, Minn., to the Prairie Provinces are reduced about 15 per cent.

4. Special distributing tariffs from wholesale centres in the West are reduced to the Winnipeg basis, or about 15 per cent.

5. Local grain and flour rates are reduced from 20 to 30 per cent, and also by the provision that the Fort William rates be the maximum. The U.P.A. demand for reduced rates on grain and flour to M.C. is partially granted.

6. Special reduced mileage rates are granted on sugar, butter, eggs, dressed meats and dressed poultry, and the rates on vegetables in Saskatchewan and Alberta are reduced to the Manitoba basis.

7. Rates on cement from Alberta and Saskatchewan plants are reduced to Winnipeg basis.

8. Alberta and Saskatchewan rates on fence posts, fire-wood, brick, steel, gravel and sand are reduced to the Manitoba basis.

9. The rate on pig-iron from Port William to Winnipeg is reduced from 30 to 12.4 cents per hundredweight.

10. There is no reduction in livestock rates nor in thru grain rates.

It is impossible to say what these reduced rates will mean to the consumer or how much revenue it will take from the railway companies until they have been in operation for some time. It is quite evident that the reduction will be beneficial to the Prairie Provinces, particularly Saskatchewan and Alberta, as there are very few reductions in Manitoba. The Railway Commission has undoubtedly performed a great deal of labor upon its investigation and in the preparation of its judgment. An examination, however, of the judgment and the reductions in rates, shows it to be far from satisfactory, and very far from giving to the West the justice that was demanded.

One of the most important features of the finding of the Railway Commission is that Western Canada has been very seriously discriminated against by the railways. In the past the railway companies have always denied this discrimination and protested most vigorously that the West has been getting a square deal. The Railway Commission have at least settled this matter definitely and shown beyond all possibility of dispute that the West has been getting a very raw deal in freight rates from the very beginning. Despite this glaring discrimination the Rail-

way Commission has in some way, known only to its members, arrived at the decision that the discrimination is "not undue or unjust." In other words the Board of Railway Commissioners has deliberately laid it down as a principle that the people of Western Canada are entitled to pay higher freight rates than the people of Eastern Canada, and they have made no attempt to equalize freight rates east and west. This astounding decision has been arrived at in the face of the fact that it was clearly established in the evidence placed before the Commission that:

1. The cost of operation in the Prairie Provinces is less than in Eastern Canada.
2. The density of traffic in Western Canada is greater than in Eastern Canada.
3. The profit to the railway companies on their western lines is greater than on their eastern lines.

Yet by some process of reasoning which western people will not be able to appreciate the Board of Railway Commissioners has calmly declared that the western Canadian is entitled to pay more for the same service than an eastern Canadian. We mistake the temper of the western people if they will accept quietly this unfair discrimination in freight rates, even tho it is approved by such an important body as the Railway Commission. Whilst grateful for the reductions provided for, it is against all reason to expect human beings to submit tamely to such decidedly unfair and unjust treatment. If an independent and non-partisan tribunal, such as the Railway Commission, deliberately finds that one portion of the population of Canada is not entitled to as good treatment in transportation as another portion then the impartiality of that tribunal is bound to be questioned, and it cannot hope to retain the respect of that portion of the Canadian people against whom it has unjustly discriminated. In attempting to justify the discrimination against the West the Railway Commission states that this discrimination is justified under the Railway Act and also under previous decisions by its own body. This sort of argument may appeal to the minds of the Railway Commissioners but will hardly appeal to the western people. As we understand it, the Railway Commission had full power to remove this discrimination and to alter any previous decisions by its own body. If we are correct the Railway Commission must bear the full burden of the responsibility of permitting the discrimination to continue.

The Commission points out that water competition in the East tends to reduce freight rates, and this is one reason for higher freight rates being justified in the West. So far as we are aware, however, no evidence was placed before the commission to show that eastern freight rates are unreasonably low, or in fact that they are so low as not to afford reasonable profits to the railway companies. That being the case, it becomes even more difficult to understand why the western people are not entitled to equally low rates. All that the western people ask for is a square deal, and no special privileges. They have been carrying an enormous and unjust burden of high freight rates ever since the West was first opened up, and it is only fair and right that the burden should be completely removed.

The Commissioners have done a good service in pointing out the needless duplication of railway lines in the West, and it is to be hoped that the Government in granting charters in the future will make an effort to see that there is no paralleling of lines and no charters granted for roads that are not needed.

It has gradually been growing more apparent since the Railway Commission was established ten years ago that freight rates in the West would not be equitably adjusted until the matter was made a political issue

and fought out in the political field. Both political parties have craved the question in the past by referring it to the Railway Commission, which they declared was a body appointed for just such work and quite capable of performing its function to the satisfaction of the Canadian people. The present case is the first big one that the Railway Commission has dealt with and in view of its findings it becomes more apparent than ever that the western people will have to carry their fight for a square deal, even on the freight rate question, into the political field. The Commission has made no attempt to lay down any scientific principle upon which freight rates should be charged, so that the general public are still as deeply in ignorance on this question as in the past. The freight rate question will never be settled until it is settled upon the basis of equality, and fundamental principles are laid down upon which freight rates may be charged.

Undoubtedly the most satisfactory method of handling our transportation problems is thru government ownership and operation, which has proven so effective and so successful in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and practically in every important country in the world except Great Britain, United States and Canada. The tendency of the times in the United States and also in Great Britain is decidedly towards public ownership and operation and anyone who knows Canadian conditions will realize that the only effective method by which our railways will be operated for the benefit of the people is under public ownership and operation.

NO FREE WHEAT

In preparing the budget the government allowed the millers and railways to dictate their policy on the "free wheat" question. The interests and welfare of a million people in the Prairie Provinces was outweighed in the scale by the interests of a handful of wealthy millers and railway magnates. The prosperity of the rural West is a secondary consideration to that of the Special Interests who are able to present their arguments not only publicly but also privately and in ways in which the grain growers are not schooled. In discussing the question in his budget speech Finance Minister White, in part, said:

"On the one hand, it is contended that the price of wheat at the great milling centre of Minneapolis is frequently, or rather usually, higher by several cents per bushel than it is at Winnipeg, and that the western wheat grower would, in the event of wheat having free entry into the United States, get the advantage of the higher price. Particularly, it is pointed out the 'spread' in price prevails at certain seasons of the year when the farmer needs to sell his grain, and that it is most marked in the case of wheat of poorer quality for which the demand for export to Great Britain is comparatively limited. It is also put forward that with 'free wheat' the western agriculturists would be benefited by the development of further competitive shipping facilities.

"As against these contentions, it is represented the higher price at certain seasons at Minneapolis is due to local demand on the part of millers for hard wheat to mix with the softer varieties for the manufacture of flour; that such demand is limited, and consequently in the event of free entry of our wheat to the American market, the tide of our hard wheat descending upon Minneapolis would at once equalize prices on both sides of the line. It is further argued that as both Canada and the United States are wheat producing countries, the export price at Liverpool governs and will continue to govern, subject to freights and other charges, the price of wheat in Canada and the United States. The opinion has also been expressed that free entry of wheat to the United States would be a detriment, rather than an advantage to the grain grower of Western Canada, on the ground by reason of mixing in the United States it would lose its identity and consequently its higher value in the world market at Liverpool.

"Representatives of the milling interest of Canada have protested strongly against the abolition of the present duty of 80 cents per barrel upon flour. They point out that the materials entering into the construction of their

buildings, their plant and machinery are all subject to duty and that, with the abolition of duties upon flour, they would be in a worse position than under a system of national free trade. They contend that by reason of the geographical situation of the United States wheat fields, and the climatic conditions which give the American miller the benefit of both early and late wheat, he enjoys an advantage over them which would speedily give control of Canadian markets to the milling interest of the United States. They claim also that putting flour on the free list would have the effect of limiting or preventing the extension of the milling industry into the northwest."

Mr. White, in conclusion, expressed apprehension as to the danger to the Canadian railways if the grain trade were deflected to the south.

Mr. White, in the beginning of the above remarks, has crystallized the chief arguments of the Grain Growers in favor of accepting the offer of the United States for free trade in wheat and flour. It would undoubtedly give a great advantage to the western grain grower and would help in a very great measure to solve the "cost of living" problem in many thousands of western farm homes where the margin between success and failure is very narrow. The opening of the American market would give the Western Canadian grain grower a decidedly better price for his wheat, and surely he is entitled to the best price possible. He has faced enough hardships and been imposed upon to a sufficient extent that a patriotic government would naturally be expected to aid him in every possible way. As to the idea that the opening of the American market will injure Canadian farmers, the farmers themselves ought to know as much about this as anyone. The same argument was put up against free cattle, but the result has proven to be of great benefit to Canadian stockmen. The Canadian millers, of course, would face more active competition in the purchase of their grain and would have to pay higher prices. But practically every big milling concern in Canada is paying large profits on watered stock, and is controlled to a great extent by the railway magnates. It is ridiculous to suppose that Canadian mills situated in or alongside the wheatfields would be injured in the slightest degree by the competition from mills 400 or 500 miles to the south, which would have such a freight charge to overcome. As to the duty on machinery for Canadian mills, the millers would have a grievance which should be removed, but it should not be forgotten that all the farmers' machinery is also taxed, and they also should be relieved in the same way. Considered all around the government has no doubt decided that more votes will be gained by the support which the millers and railways will be able to give them, than will be lost thru denying a square deal to the western farmers. It is up to the western farmers to make their voices more effective if they expect to get "free wheat."

It seems quite apparent that the decision of the government not to grant the request of the steel gang for bounties in addition to the tariff has been due in some measure, at least, to the firm stand taken by the organized farmers. A few weeks ago a delegation comprising representatives from the Grain Growers' Association, the Dominion Grange of Ontario, and the Bernia Fence Co. waited on the Ottawa cabinet and protested strongly against renewal of the bounties. Numerous letters of protest were also forwarded to the government and they undoubtedly deemed it wise not to ignore such well defined public opinion.

The new tariff provides that when soft coal is imported for the purpose of making coke there shall be no duty upon it. But when the same coal is imported for the purpose of keeping human beings from freezing to death it shall be taxed 53 cents per ton.

The Cur and the Coyote

By EDWARD PEPLE

There was a dog, and they called him Joe. He had no godfather, but was named after Chip Mosby's non-rich relative whom the brute resembled physically—and it wasn't a compliment, either.

Joe's ancestry was a matter to pass over politely and forget. He was a large animal, with the unmistakable build of the wolfhound, yet his blood was mixed with many another hardy breed. His hair, of a dirty yellowish brown, grew in every possible way, except that designed by a beauty-loving Creator, while his undermost jaw hinted at the possibility of a bull-terrier figuring as correspondent in some long-forgotten scandal. Therefore, Joe had little claim to beauty; but, rather, as Friess Jim expressed it, "was the demerol's orfrit's lookin' best" was of the Missisippi.

Chip Mosby thought of his rich relative, and smiled. The criticism, harsh but just, fitted the dog in all respects with the one exception of his eyes. There spoke the Scotch collie breed. They were beautiful, pathetic, dreamy, yet maddened—from a poetical standpoint—by a dash of implacable fang only in that cordially despised, but weirdly intelligent, race of canine outcasts—the cur-dog.

In the beginning Chip Mosby found him on the prairie. How he had ever wandered into the centre of this trackless plain was indeed a mystery; but there he was, and commanded pity, even from a cow-puncher. Lost and legless, famished for want of food and water, he waited dumbly for the three black buzzards that wheeled in lazy circles above his head. Chip dismounted and surveyed his dad in wonder, striving to decide whether to take the cur into camp or put him out of misery for once and all by a merciful shot. Wisdom called aloud for the shot, but something—a half-remembered something deep down in the inside of the man—whispered and made him hesitate.

No, he could not decide; but, being a gambler by birth, taste, and education, he shifted the burden of responsibility to the back of Chance. The process was simple. He reached for the heavy gun which lay upon his hip, and poised a silver dollar between the thumb and finger of his other hand.

"Now, stranger," he observed cheerfully, "you're goin' to be the stakes of a show-down. Henda, you go to camp. Tails, you go to hell. You couldn't ask for anything fairer'n that, could you?"

He spun the coin and caught it in his open palm. The dog cocked his ear, and the Texas cackled his forty-four. Tails lay uppermost.

"Yo' luck ain't changed much, puppy," sighed the man, shifting his position for a cleaner shot at the back of the sick dog's head. "You've been elected this time, sure, an'—"

Chip paused suddenly, wondering why, but pausing. His victim whined faintly, raised a pair of gentle, fever-touched collie eyes, and waited. The cow-puncher eased the hammer of his gun and slid the weapon into its holster.

"Dern the dawg!" he muttered beneath his breath. "It's just like some po' l'il' helpless, moon-eyed gal what's—what's callin' me a sneak!"

Chip Mosby did not know he was uttering sentiment; but, alone on a wide green prairie with his pony and a dog, where none of his fellow rangers could see and laugh at him—well, it made no difference, anyway. From his saddle-tail he untied his water-bag, pouring its contents into his wide felt hat; then he added a bit of liquor from another and more precious flask, and made an offering to a new-found friend. The dog lapped it eagerly, and, after a time, sat up on his haunches, to devour the last crumb and fiber of Chip's last ration of corn bread and bacon, while the cow-man looked on and cursed him—horribly—but with a smile.

Silencing all else, in the din of his master's saddle, yet wagging a mangy tail to show that he understood, Joe was christened and rode twenty miles to camp. It was just an ordinary camp of twenty cow-men in charge of eighteen

hundred long-horns "on the grass." An idle existence at this season, moving as the big "hunch" listed, and dealing grassy cards at all times save when in the saddle or snoring beneath the cold white stars. The cow-men lived, drank bad whisky, gambled, and died—sometimes from delirium tremens or snake-bite; at other times from purely natural causes, such as being trampled by a steer. A remnant they were of a long-departed hero type, still picturesque, yet lacking in certain vital attributes—mainly morality and a bath.

II

The camp accepted Joe for two reasons: firstly, because they did not care one way or the other; secondly, because Chip Mosby had, on various occasions, thrashed three of the cow-men in brutal, bare-knuckled fights—and the rest had seen him do it. Therefore, nineteen more or less valuable criticisms were politely withheld.

For four sweet days Joe ate, drank, and slumbered, recovering both in body and in nerve; then he rose up and began to

when the cattle-camp lay slumbering through the night, Joe's dog heart ached and troubled him. It is a hopeless sort of thing to stand a bullying for the sake of etiquette, but somewhere thru the mongrel's many breeds ran the blood of a gentleman dog; so Joe gave up his bones and took his bites without a growl.

"Him dern onward!" muttered Greaser Sam, pointing at the cur contemptuously with his soup-spoon. "That's looney, big dog—no fight."

"How much d'ya think so?" inquired Chip Mosby, puffing at his worn-ankle leisurely.

"F'r deffar!" chirped the Mexican cook, his little rat eyes twinkling.

"Make it ten," said Chip, with a careless shrug. "an' Joe'll chase that rabbit's whelp of yo'r'n plumb off'n the range."

Greaser Sam laughed joyfully and produced a month's pay in silver and dirty notes. Yank Collins was made stakeholder, while Chip, stone deaf to the warnings of certain unbelievers, knocked the bottle from his pipe and whistled to his dog. Joe came over—for protection, it seemed—and laid a

testament for camp prestige, and wagged on the outcome. The battle, minus revolting details, was soon over and all bets paid, for—briefly—Joe did his best. Only an angel or a ring-seasoned bull-terrier could have done more. Greaser Sam lost twenty dollars. Chip Mosby won ninety. Tongue, the bully, yelping in the dim distance, lost all of his pride, the better portion of one ear, and quite a depressing quantity of hide and hair.

Joe barked once, a hoarse shout of unholy joy—which was only human, after all—then sat down modestly, licked his wounds, and counted up the cost of his victory. He had made one enemy, and many friends; but Greaser Sam was only a cook, anyway—so the sting of a dozen ragged bites was peace unalterable.

Later, Sam partially squared the account by pouring a dipper full of boiling grease on Joe's back. Then, by the time ten inches of hide curled up, pooled off, and headed again, the cur-dog lashed all breeds of Mexicans, and one in particular. Also, Joe suffered somewhat in the matter of scraps and bones; then affairs took a turn for the better. Greaser Sam, while revelling in a mountain sleets, inadvertently rolled on a rattlesnake, and, in spite of a copious supply of antidote on hand, swelled up absurdly, made noises, and passed out in hideous agony.

At the unpretentious funeral Joe controlled his features admirably, with the one exception of his tail, which would wag itself in spite of every gentlemanly instinct. This was wrong, of course, but a dog's ideas on the ethics of retribution are simple and direct. Joe was glad—very glad. He thrashed poor Tongue again—and from malice, but more in a spirit of exuberance. One of his ancestors had been an Irish setter, though Joe was unaware of it.

III

And now the wait began to fade his own. He learned the profession of cow-punching, together with the arts and observances thereof. He could aid in a round-up only, for his wolf-bound length of limb gave him speed, which made over the tough little broncos evasive. At branding-time he could dive into the herd and "cut out" any calf desired, then hold the evil-minded mother on tail-a-tail till the horns did their work. This saved the cow-men much exertion, but was hard on the cattle, and harder still, as it proved, on Joe.

His deeds were praised just a fraction too highly, so the cur-dog lost his head, puffed up with pride, and grew "sassy"—an elusive state to which even humans are subject. It was borne in upon Joe that he owned the camp, the bucking broncos, the grazing long-horns, and, yes, even the prairie itself for a most expansive sweep, and life seemed good to him.

"Hay, Chip," remarked Friess Jim, with befitting solemnity, "that there dawg o' yo'r'n is gittin' jest too cocky for to live a minute. He don't need nothin' but a straw hat, 'n' a toothpick shoved in his face, to put me in min' o' that l'il' English maverick what barked with us las' Augus'. You reck'lect 'im, Chip—one eye-glass 'n' a blind man far to take his shotgun!"

Few cow-men, however, are troubled because of a cur-dog's vanity; therefore, they submitted to his patronizing familiarity and rebuked him not. They loved him for his grit, his speed, his brains. They flattered him and spoiled him, sharing, on common terms, their board and bed—especially the bed composed of a rolled-up blanket with Joe on the outside. (Of course, there were three—hundreds of dogs—but a herd of the plains soon learns to avoid the little things of life; besides, it was good to feel a warm dog in the small of a fellow's back when the wind was nippy and from the North. Thus Joe waxed fat and prospered in his pride.)

It is strange how a mongrel's breeds will crop out singly, and, for the time being, dominate all other traits; yet this was the case with Joe. In a fight of any kind his bull-terrier came to the fore

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OUR WESTERN EVENINGS

By GERALD J. LIVERY

Our Spring-time evening's but a solar scheme
Of shaded watery blues and pearly greys;
The new-born earth is stirring with movements of new life,
And a brand-new Sun floats down on living haze,
The hush of new creations holds the prairie in a spell,
The crocus' close their little purple stars;
Like finger-posts of promise, from behind the veiled clouds,
Soft light-rays score the sky with lustrous bars.

Our Summer evening's but a blot of gold,
Just splashed across the canvas of the skies;
A thunder cloud goes trailing 'cross the southern distance,
Its lingering lightning flickers out and dies;
The new-age's snake is hanging like a halo round each farm,
Emmeching like a net the fading light,
While in the velvet shadows, with needles made of gold,
The fireflies sew the falling robes of night.

Our Autumn evening's amber haze,
And streaks of opal dashed across the sky,
And clouds like purple mammoths, their bellies bulged wi' gold,
And some like souls o' roses driftin' by;
The yellow moon has risen, just a little north o' east,
The sun has sunk away down south o' west;
The stubble-fields look tired, and the summer grass is dead,
The whole wide prairie's settlin' down to rest.

Our Winter evening's but a wraith,
The pallid wreath of long gone Summer days,
Accompanied by sun-dogs, and clouds o' diamond dust,
And powdered o'er wi' dust-o'-violets haze;
The burnt-out sun is dying away down in the south,
And thrives across the sky his ghastly glow;
Little whistling ghosts of Zero chase their shadows through each bluff
Ere they cast themselves, glum-dark, across the snow.

take notice. The first thing he noticed was a lean-fanked, powerful dog that had dwelt in camp for the space of seven months and felt at home. The "homer's" name was Tongue. He belonged to a gentleman known familiarly as Greaser Sam, a gentleman whose breeds were as badly mixed as Joe's—a fact to which pointed reference was made by jovial friends with frequency and impunity.

Tongue was the only member in camp who openly resented Joe's advent. He first made pantomimic overtures, then displayed a speechless disappointment at the stranger's gender and disposition. He bullied the new dog shamefully, took away the juiciest bones, nipped him in his tenderest spots, and cursed him in Mexican dog-language, a thing conceded by all linguists to be—with the exception of coyote talk—the vilest of obscene vituperation. Joe bore in silence for many days. He was a guest of Mr. Mosby, virtually a tenderfoot, and uncertain of the etiquette required in his delicate position. The master gave no orders, and what was the dog to do? True, a bite or two was nothing much, but an insult dealt far deeper than a tooth, and

trembling chin on the master's knee.

"Joe, old man," asked Chip, in the tone of a mother's tender solicitude, "is that there Mexican skunk a pesterin' of you?"

The dog, of course, said nothing—that is, verbally—but his two great, glorious eyes spoke volumes. In them the master read this earnest, but respectful plea:

"Mr. Mosby, sir, if you will only say the word and allow me to chew up that bow-legged son of a one-eyed pariah, I'll love you till the crack of doom!"

The master, who was a gentleman fighter himself, smiled grimly, stroked the ugly head, and waved his pipe-stem in the general direction of the humpbacked Tongue.

"All right, son, go eat him up!"

It may here be stated that one of Joe's grandest qualities lay in strict obedience; or, failing in the letter of command, he did his best.

The incident occurred just after dinner, when the cow-punchers, replete with coffee and fried bacon, were enjoying a quiet smoke. They rose to a man, formed a whirling ring about the en-

Preferential Ballot Used by Lethbridge Voters

Commission Form of Government also in Operation

By F. J. DIXON

Lethbridge is the second city in Canada to adopt the commission form of government. Under this system the old style council composed of aldermen elected from separate wards is abolished and the civic affairs are administered by a board of commissioners, each of whom is elected to be the head of some specific department.

For example, there are three commissioners serving the citizens of Lethbridge—Mayor Hardie, commissioner of finance and public safety; A. H. Held, commissioner of public utilities; and A. M. Grace, commissioner of public works. Each commissioner is responsible for the department under his control and is subject to the Recall if he fails to satisfy the electors.

Direct Legislation

The Initiative, Referendum and Recall are essential to the successful working of the commission form of government. Without these safeguards the system would tend towards despotism owing to the concentration of power. With them the people are in control all the time.

Lethbridge has all the essential modern improvements which are necessary to make the new system a success.

St. John, N.B., the only other city in Canada under the commission form of government, adopted the system in March, 1912. There are five commissioners in St. John. The only important point of difference between the Lethbridge system and that in vogue in St. John is in the method of voting.

The Preferential Ballot

What is known as "the preferential ballot" was used for the first time in Canada at Lethbridge during the last municipal election. This system does away with the necessity for primary

elections, or the second ballot, by allowing the voter to mark his first choice, second choice, third choice, etc. Below is a sample ballot:

FOR FINANCE COMMISSIONER AND MAYOR

Instructions—Place crosses (X) in the square opposite the candidates of your selection in the order of your choice. Do not vote more than one choice for the same candidate.

Name of Candidate	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	4th Choice
Adams, Elias				
Downer, F. W.				
Hardie, W. D. L.				
Lovewig, J. E.				
Wilson, E. H.				

The clause in the Lethbridge charter dealing with instructions to the voter reads:

"The voter will go into one of the compartments and with the pencil provided in the compartment make a cross (X) in the square in the appropriate column according to his choice, at the right of the name voted for. The voter shall vote first choice in first column, second choice

in second column and so on till he has voted one choice for all candidates on the ballot except one. Do not vote more than one choice for one candidate as only one choice will count for any candidate by this ballot. All distinguishing marks make the ballot void. Each voter may vote for as many candidates as there are offices to fill and for as many choices as he is entitled to."

Counting the Votes

The method of counting the votes is very simple, although it takes longer than counting the ordinary straight ballot. This extra time is well spent, because the system of preferential voting reflects with mathematical precision the wish of the electors. With this system in vogue there is no danger of a man getting elected by a minority of the voters as sometimes happens on a straight ballot in a three-cornered contest. The clause in the Lethbridge charter dealing with the counting of ballots reads:

"At the close of the poll the presiding officer will count up the first choice votes. He will then take the ballots to the office of the returning officer where the count will be completed. In completing the count the returning officer will proceed in this manner. He will sort out the ballots according to the first choice votes for each candidate, no heed being paid to the other choices. If any candidate has then a clear majority of first choice votes he is elected and the count goes no further, but if there be no majority, then the candidate who has the small number of first choice votes is declared out of the count and his ballots are distributed among the other candidates in accordance with the second choices thereon. That is, each candidate gets the ballot on which his name is marked as second choice. If this gives any candidate a majority,

then such candidate is elected. If not, then the lowest of the remaining candidates is excluded and his ballots are similarly transferred. When any ballot contains as second choice the name of the candidate or one of the candidates already set his name is passed over and the ballot goes to the third choice and so on until one candidate shall have a majority, and the candidate having the largest number of votes shall be elected. Whenever the word "majority" is used it shall mean more than one half of the total number of ballots cast."

A slight complication arose at Lethbridge in the case of A. M. Grace owing to the provision that the word "majority" means more than one half of the ballots cast. After five counts, although he had a clear majority of 154 over his nearest opponent, he lacked 11 votes of the number necessary to constitute more than one half of the ballots cast. There were no more ballots in sight so Mr. Grace was declared to be elected under another clause in the charter, which states that when the final count is reached between two men the man having the greater number of ballots shall be declared elected.

This was the only complication. Mayor Hardie was elected on the fourth count and Commissioner Held on the first.

It was naturally expected that a large percentage of ballots would be spoiled. The fact that only five per cent. were rejected proves that the voters had taken pains to inform themselves about the working of the new system.

During the past four years over 300 towns and cities in the U.S.A. have adopted the commission form of government. The successful operation of this system in St. John and Lethbridge will be a useful object lesson to other towns and cities throughout Canada.

Co-operation for Livestock Men

By W. W. THOMSON, B.S.A.

Director of Co-operative Organization of the Province of Saskatchewan

Within the past three decades the application of co-operative principles to the agricultural industry of Europe has produced what is practically a revolution in rural life and methods. Under this stimulating influence, up-to-date, scientific, cultural and business methods have been introduced; specialized production has been encouraged, the quality of all kinds of farm produce has been improved, the cost of fertilizers, implements and supplies has been reduced and the educational and social status of the agricultural community has been materially raised.

In Saskatchewan, co-operation has been successfully practised for a number of years in connection with the production and sale of dairy produce, and more recently the co-operative marketing of grain has been inaugurated on a large scale and is proving eminently successful, as is evidenced by the ever increasing number of co-operative elevators and the substantial dividends distributed each year. These two lines, however, embrace practically all of the agricultural co-operative undertakings in the province. Apart from these enterprises nothing has been done in the way of co-operative production. Only in rare and isolated cases has the co-operative marketing of farm produce other than grain been attempted, and the whole field of co-operative purchasing is still undeveloped.

It is high time that further organization should be brought about in our agricultural industry, particularly in the commercial end of the enterprise. In this connection there is, perhaps, no field in which there is greater need for organization than in the marketing of live stock, and certainly none which can

be organized with less outlay or with greater assurance of success.

The Live Stock Industry in Saskatchewan

Much thought and energy have been expended in an effort to build up the live stock industry in this province. In the early days ranching was the principal business of the West; but, with the advent of railways, settlers flocked into the country, grain growing was introduced and, except in a few cases, the cattle kings were forced to give place to the tillers of the soil. Extensive grain growing, however, has never been found either a satisfactory or permanent system of agriculture, and scientists have long since demonstrated that live stock have, of necessity, a place on every well organized farm. Our people have not been slow to grasp this fact, and the Provincial Government have expended an inconsiderable sum of money in an effort to aid in building up the live stock industry on a sound basis. Large numbers of pure bred sires have been brought into the country and sold to the farmers, at cost; high class females have been imported by the railroad and sold on credit terms; substantial grants have been made to the live stock associations, agricultural societies and fair boards of the province, and every effort has been made to encourage the production of large numbers of live stock.

Notwithstanding the activity of the Government, the exceptional suitability of our country to stock raising, and the natural aptitude which many of our people have for the business, the number of live stock in the province has not increased in proportion to the increase in population. That this is so is un-

deniedly due to the unfavorable conditions under which many of our farmers are marketing their stock, and until some improvement is made in this connection little permanent advance can be expected. What is most needed at the present time to develop the live stock industry is organization among the live stock men for the co-operative marketing of their stock, combined, where possible, with organization for the purpose of developing special lines of animals in given localities, or what is commonly called Community Breeding.

Present Marketing System

Under our present system there are two ways in which a farmer with an average number of stock can dispose of his produce. He can wait until a butcher or stock buyer comes around to his farm and make him an offer for his stock or he can take the animals to the nearest town and accept what the butcher or buyers there will give. Under either circumstance the farmer is at a decided disadvantage. The butcher or buyer is always in close touch with the outside market, regarding which the farmer has but imperfect information. The buyers are experts in their business; they are able at a glance to make an accurate estimate of the animal's weight, and they can judge to a nicety just how much a given animal will weigh out, how much choice meat will be in the carcass, etc. The farmer has no particular knowledge along any of these lines. He may not be satisfied with the price offered, but he knows that he has to sell the animal; that he can do better elsewhere is uncertain and eventually he accepts the price offered. It is true that if he has a carload he can ship to some outside

market where there is competitive bidding, but the average farmer cannot hope to start into stock keeping with a large number of animals. So long as he has only three or four cattle or a dozen hogs to offer, he is not going to obtain top prices from the local buyers; and even carload lots, unless of uniform type and high quality, will not bring the best returns.

The present system is also unduly expensive in that there are often four, five or more buyers operating in one locality. These men drive about from farm to farm picking up a few head here and there, several days being often required before they have enough to fill a car. This all adds to the cost of marketing, for the salaries of these men and the large livery bills which their operations entail must be borne by the stock producers.

One man, if centrally located and having the confidence of the stockmen, by using the rural telephone, could handle all the stock in a given district without any outlay for livery. If he acted as the selling agent for the community and was paid a commission on sales, it would be to his interest to keep in close touch with market conditions in all the large cities of the country so that he could sell on the best market. This he would have time to do, as he would not have to drive about the country looking for stock.

Co-operative Marketing

Stockmen in other countries have years ago faced conditions similar to ours and have solved the marketing problem by the organization of co-operative shipping, or marketing, associations, thru which a number of far-

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The Mail Bag

SASKATCHEWAN MAIL INSURANCE ACT

Editor, Guide:—It occurs to me that this is an excellent time to discuss the merits and demerits of the Saskatchewan Mail Insurance Act. Such a discussion from now in the field, may greatly assist the government in making amendments to that Act.

First and foremost of these amendments must be the total abolition of taxes on pasture lands, for the very obvious reason that pastures are excluded from benefit. In these days of agitation concerning mixed farming it may be right or wrong to exclude grazing grounds, which is a matter of personal opinion. Grass may be cut down like a lawn at judicious seasons, and the hot days prevent further green growth; other feeds may have to be bought to sustain stock, or stock be put out at so much per head, but no compensation is possible, the these lands contribute equal taxes in all but hail, and many even in hail. The government, however, has only granted compensation for grain loss, and if a crop is hailed late there is no stand for winter feed. Personally I acquiesce in the government attitude. There seems peculiar difficulties associated with pasture lands that are easier of solution associated with crops. I can, therefore, understand the former's exemption. But here is a most pertinent question: Why should they ever have been taxed? If they are not entitled to benefit, why compelled to contribute? It is manifestly unjust to compel tribute where there is no hope of compensation. Clearly it was not the intention of the government that pastures should redeem crops, or grass mow for stubble, or why exemption provided for? Ay, there's the rub. The exemption appeal was demanded before May 1, 1913, or else forfeited. But if pasture, wholly pasture, proved only pasture, it should be exempt before and after May 1, 1913 and every other month. If a rigid date is fixed for appeal, then at least secretaries should be compelled to deliver assessment notices prior to this fixed date. Of what use is a demand notice several months after May 1? While absence of notice may not invalidate claim for taxes, at least it is assumed such notice has been sent. But what of lands bearing first taxes? I required a quarter in 1912, which I fenced all round and which is used purely for pasture purposes. My councillor informs me he requisitioned the secretary that I owned this quarter last winter. When last year's notice came along this quarter was omitted. I judged it was not entered upon register and taxes would not be claimed before 1914. In October, however, I wrote saying I owned this quarter, and on Nov. 2 a demand notice was sent demanding every tax. I again wrote, saying this pasture quarter was not subject to hail tax and requested corrected notice. The secretary replied I was too late and would have to pay. I appealed to council. They told me the secretary could demand taxes at any time, with or without a notice at all. Then where is our privilege or right of citizenship? The reeve said they could not allow any appeal as thirty more were similarly affected. Very politely he asserted I was "not the only pebble on the beach"—that proves the injustice like a shore. Now think. I was not asked for taxes on this pasture quarter. Indeed the secretary admits it was not on register, until I wrote in October. Then on November 2, without previous assessment notice, the full taxes are demanded. The act assumes assessment notice has been duly sent and in proper time, or why make May 1 rigid? Now think again, the hail benefit was calculated apart from pasture contribution, and no hailed person would suffer if there was no contribution from grass. If they would, then the hail benefit is a delusion, balanced upon a fictitious imagination. The before-mentioned thirty are not the only thirty unharmed. If there are thirty in each of twenty-five municipalities, and hail benefit rests upon this

shaded tax, the whole calculation is false, a financial bungle. It is presumed this year's victims will avoid paying another year, then their income cannot be counted, should not be counted now. If wrong next year, it is wrong this year. It amounts to robbery to extort money from those not entitled to benefit for enrichment of another. This is contrary to the very principle of the bill and power of recovery should be granted at once, before any fat profits are declared. To say the tax is not much does not right the wrong. This recovery appeal could be made on evidence—before local council—of witness and divisional councillors' inspection, when council would be compelled to grant; thus the abolition of an unjust tax would be effected.

Another amendment needed is the adjustment of tax to area entitled to benefit. At present quite a number of households are broken by creek or slough, ravine or scrub. It is to the welfare of a district that even these rough quarters should be taken up, and they are being settled gradually, many of them because mixed farming has prospered of late. It cannot be expected such rough land shall equal returns of a good quarter, hence there is more credit to the man who thrives upon this limited area. Here is a man with only 60 acres possible out of 100 assessed. Another has 18 acres of creek but pays the same. Ad-

vised in one year, and the excluded pastures of surrounding neighbors with poorer crops mulcted for the double enrichment of two. This is manifestly unfair, and while presuming to relieve hardship in one case, actually imposes it in another. What shall be done? Award benefit upon the average yield per acre in district for year.

If, say, average is 18 bushels and the hailed victim threshes only 6, make up to 18; if none at all, grant full average. If any, deduct from average. But if, after hail, the average is still threshed, not entitled to benefit. What say you?

JOHN HOLMES.

Hardman Lodge, Sask.

PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION

Editor, Guide:—Being, like Mr. Kennedy, very much interested in the above, I wish to point out that, in my opinion, it is a great mistake to try to force this on a Grain Growers' Convention. The Association includes so many Grins and Tories that such a move might wreck it. As Mr. Kennedy says, let all in each constituency who favor such a move—and they are many—join together and start it. I feel that to again cast my ballot to either of the old parties would be to insult myself. It would be difficult to succeed without press assistance, but now we have it, as we have The Guide and the Tribune. As Mr. Kennedy puts it, "I think if

were at the beginning of our industrial association. This is because we have elected directors at large who do not believe in political action direct. Hence, see how the Saskatchewan directors stooped to block the proposal for any proper discussion of a direct political movement, this year and last year. Yet they know that all their journeys to Ottawa are political actions, which indirect actions do not avail any worth while liberty from our oppressors. The next lesson we have not all learned is that we are unscrupulous as a non-political association, as per our inconsistent constitution, while our directors at large are easily dabbling in indirect political delegations and applications, and some are even taking part in our so-called party fights, which are only faction fights at best. The next lesson our members should strictly remember is, that if ever we are to be emancipated from our troubles, that true liberty can only be secured by us fighting for ourselves, and that co-operatively at the ballot box. The cause of democracy is the same everywhere, and if we are ever to have government "by, of and for the people," we have got to become truly political, instead of dabbling and disguising our Association as non-political, while our officials' main efforts are in reality indirectly political.

Will our officials please take notice that the greatest session at our two last conventions was the proposal "to form a third party." This problem will not solve. I voted to postpone it, so that our directors at large will have a little more time to think it over, and others did likewise. I hope by next year they will give their royal assent to direct unalloyed Western political effort. The day is not distant when they will be forced to admit (Canada being a self-governing country), that the battle for redress of our grievances has got to be fought out in Parliament, at Ottawa; because the centralization of authority is right there, and the factions that are misruling us are both potent and impervious and decisively resisting the exploitation of the resources of the people.

We grain growers have the lead and grow the No. 1 grain, and lots of it, but the exploiters get the gold, because the farmers and workers march to the faction rail, the tramp of the dual factions of Liberal and Conservative fakirs and grafters. Thus we become their hirelings. We have neither politics nor party at Ottawa; they have been replaced by privilege, faction and corruption. A political party is a body of men united under a leader for carrying out some national principles. Laurier and Borden never did this. We have two troops of factional combatants led by Laurier and Borden, dual bodies of men who profess some common principles, so as to obtain power by a dissimulation of the credulous and extremely naïve voters; but who, once in power, turn their backs upon their professed principles and promises, and grant beautiful privileges to the Eastern plutocracy and jobs to their henchmen. Thus they subject Canada to a continuous system of corruption and faction. If Grins or Tories had any love of country, they would stand for the principle of clean elections and that the people should make the nominations; but the elections are foul fights and the nominations are made by these faction machines and fat bosses. Then these nominees who get elected join their faction caucus (which is secret), and agree to abide by majority rule. The East thus dominates the West. By this kind of agreement they lose their

Continued on Page 28



LAMBS IN THE

A picture from R. B. Loring's Pasture Farm, Stonewall, Man.

joining me in a quarter with only some 40 acres possible for cultivation, the rest is excellent pasture. This quarter pays as much hail tax as the best quarter, but if hailed the owner benefits on 40 acres only, to another's 180. The same premium only yields a maximum benefit of 83 p.c. compared with the whole. At \$5 benefit per acre one receives \$200, another \$800, and both are taxed alike. It seems to me a yearly return could easily be supplied of area under cultivation, that area only to be subject to hail tax or benefit. A minimum of 25 municipalities was required before the act became operative, so that liability being distributed over large areas the many would assist the few. I have never insured yet, not being in hail belt, but now I am levied for the support of the man in the hail belt. This is a real democratic measure, which I advocate—the strong assisting the weak, rich the poor, fortunate the unfortunate, but permanent pasture and barrenness taxed for fertile grain fields is an absurdity, an insult to democracy, and the very reverse of the above principle, as I will proceed to prove. The reeve informs me this municipality contributed \$5,000 to the hail fund. Am told two persons were hailed out. This hail came in May. The land remained untouched, a wild fall permitted a splendid crop to mature, and a better yield of wheat obtained than surrounding neighbors. Indeed, one of these men has never had such a crop before, nor threshed as much wheat, nor such yields per acre since farming. These persons received insurance and threshed actually more grain than neighbors who furnished the tax. Two crops raised

ever there was a time that such a movement could be carried forward, it is now." Some weeks ago The Guide referred to the promise of the Family Herald and Weekly Star to give \$10,000 toward starting a farmers' party if Borden would not do certain things. No doubt that money is now due, and would be very handy. Who will undertake to collect it? Some time ago I wrote the Star about it, but got no reply. Without deprecating the work done by the Grain Growers' Association, many of us feel that a more aggressive and enlightened move must be taken if we are to get justice. As one of your correspondents put it, "We have been putting in the powder but forgetting the bullet, and the bullet is the ballot." I invite sympathizers in the Dominion constituency of Saltcoats and the Provincial constituency of Pleasant Hill to correspond with me on the subject.

LEWIS GARNIEL.

Buxton, Sask.

FARMERSHIP AND DEMOCRACY

Editor, Guide:—The Grain Growers' Association has come to stay, but it will have to put forth work to justify itself, otherwise it cannot fulfil its mission. It was forced to free its members from the shackles of the exploiters, fakirs and grafters, and must move forward. The lesson we have not all yet learned is, that emancipation cannot be secured by economic organization. That we are no nearer the goal than when we started our work thirteen years ago. That while our officials have worked hard, the exploiters have done the same, and that we are worse robbed today than we

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers, where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefit of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, the not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Previous Number

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CONFIRMATION

If anyone present at the convention at the Agricultural College, on April 2, was inclined to feel too snug and self-satisfied, he must have found an excellent antidote to that ailment in the able and inspiring address delivered to the graduating students by Dr. James W. Robertson.

Instead of the usual palaver and congratulations, Dr. Robertson struck a new and higher note at the very outset of his address by hoping that the new agricultural buildings would not surpass in dignity the character of the students passing thru those majestic halls. He hoped that the young men who were leaving the college life to go out into the world would realize that a degree meant, not just the right to add a few letters to their names, but an obligation to serve the community more effectively in return for the special opportunities that had been theirs. He deplored the tendency on the part of parents who have worked hard to try to save their children from meeting a like fate, and pointed out that it was the unkindest kindness to make the youth of the country gentlemen of leisure instead of contributing earners in their community and good citizens of their country.

Life in the country, where people get rich by creating wealth and not by collecting things, he said, tended to build up a virile and vigorous character, but our country life today was far from being what it ought to be. We were altogether too apt to prate and brag about our great country and our progressiveness, whereas we are at least a generation behind five or six different civilizations that he could name.

We have in rural communities in Canada 287,000 young people between the ages of fourteen and seventeen who are not in contact with any educational movement or institution, and the speaker pleaded for a better and more far-reaching system of education in the country. He recommended that in every rural community a residence, and a good one, should be built for the teacher, and a large plot of ground set apart for the teacher's garden, and he further advocated that no teacher should start with a less salary than \$1,200 a year, three-quarters of all this expense to be met by the Dominion Government. Under these circumstances it would be possible to insist upon the teacher having a thorough equipment for his or her work, instead of having half-educated slips of girls presiding over the great majority of our schools.

The speaker then went on to show what some of the older countries are doing to make rural life better. Ireland, which is sometimes spoken of as a very backward country, has one hundred and thirty-eight well-trained traveling teachers who go about the country districts giving instruction in agriculture, domestic science and other branches of study. And Ireland is only one-seventh the size of Manitoba.

Germany has five hundred and seventy agricultural schools, and the teachers in these schools have to be college graduates, must have spent two years managing a farm and one year learning to teach, making thirteen years that must be spent in preparation for this work.

One single county in England has eleven trained traveling instructors who give all their time to teaching the people in rural communities, and thirteen more who give half their time to this work.

Belgium has had its agricultural schools for many years, and has got this profession down to such a science that every acre of land in that country produces one hundred dollars a year.

"Someone will protest," the speaker continued, "that all this will cost a great deal of money." And he went on to tell how the Government at Ottawa is bedogged with contractors wanting to build railroads and bridges and public buildings, and he urged that all these

things should wait and be made secondary to education. "Let us feed the children first before we feed the dogs," he said, "and remember that you can't cheapen education without cheapening life."

Dr. Robertson touched eloquently, too, on another phase of country life in Canada that was being neglected. He said that, while we had grown very much richer during the past twenty-five or thirty years in a financial sense, we had really grown poorer in that we had forgotten how to play. He told about his visit to Belgium, where he did not see a single farmhouse without a lawn and trees, and usually garden seats invitingly arranged under the trees. When he had inquired about the reason for these seats, the farmers had said, "Why, how else would we be able to entertain comfortably our neighbors when they come over to see us on a summer evening?" He protested that there was too little of this kind of thing in Canada.

"We are all proud," he declared, "of our pioneer fathers and mothers who

pledged for justice, we are dreading it—and got it."

The meeting was called to order by the officers of the local G.O.A., and after the business of their meeting was over the women organized their local and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Bea Cooper; vice-president, Mrs. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. P. Cooper; managers, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. R. Seaman, Mrs. R. Williams.

I hope all other G.O.A. locals will do as Tagasko did, and organize their women's auxiliary without delay.

Now, Miss Beynon, you will want to know what Keeler Locals No. 1 and No. 2 are doing. Our No. 2 now numbers twenty-six women, and more to follow. About two weeks ago we gave a concert and social. Mr. Green gave us a good talk on the work of the Association, and we had a fine musical program, then supper, and after supper the young people danced. The evening was a success in every way. The G.O.A. and the W.G.O.A. worked together, and the result was very successful. We cleared

making big money, and I have money enough in the bank to do it, but I didn't, on account of Aunt Helen. You know how she regards such things, and what she expects of a fellow." Our men are largely what we make them. If we expect the best of our men, of our children, and of those whose lives touch ours, they will consciously or unconsciously endeavor to live up to our high ideal of them. Many an unlovely trait has been wooded out by encouraging the better nature to grow, until the moral sense is so developed as to choke out their unworthiness.

As is the woman who is evil from choice, I believe she outnumbers the white slave fifty to one. For the young girl who is weak enough to yield to temptation, I have deepest pity. A girl's modesty should protect her, but she ever so ignorant. All too frequently girls are attracted by the glamor of an "easy life," fine clothes and luxuries, and sell their virtue to obtain them. For such, no condemnation is too strong. Rescue homes are able to reform a pitifully small percentage of those women who come under their care.

I might continue, but I am a busy woman and have trespassed long enough on your time and patience, anyway, so will close by saying that none of the reasons I have read or heard for votes for women have convinced me. I do not want to shirk any duty that comes my way, and, if I become convinced that I can be of greater service in the world by having the ballot, I will "get out after it" and see what I can do.

YANKER.

THE VIRTUE OF FOREBEARANCE

Dear Miss Beynon:—One of the first ideas that comes to my mind, in thinking over the past and what I have learned that may be helpful to others travelling the same road, is to ask the young parents to try to have more patience with the little ones' faults and failings. There are often little things happening that are really faults, but considering life as a whole, they are so unimportant that if you do not mention them at all they will fly-and-by be dropped, but if you keep finding fault, thereby drawing the attention, not only of the guilty one, but all around to the fault, it will assume an importance it would not otherwise have obtained and become a fixed habit. Many minor faults can be cured by a watchful silence, as a dear little teacher said to me once, "There are so many little things one must let go, as long as the most important things are carefully watched."

Then, just as important as not finding fault too frequently is the watchfulness and tact required to stop the commencement of bad habits. I do not know if I have made my meaning plain, but this is the way I look at such things. For instance: I have never punished any of my children for tearing or soiling their clothing, altho I have always tried to teach them to be neat and cleanly in their ways, but I have never omitted to punish them in some measure for untruthfulness, when I was sure they really understood what it was.

Also, regarding healthfulness, many serious ailments may be averted by sensible oversight and the application of simple remedies at the first signs of trouble.

Another fact I would like to draw attention to is that the mother must be careful to take into consideration the disposition and constitution of both herself and their father in the upbringing of her children, spiritually, mentally and physically.

I must close now, with best wishes to yourself and the rest of the Saskatchewan. Please excuse this writing, as the baby had finished her nap before I finished my letter and objected to my giving my attention to something which she seems to think is of much less importance than herself.

ELIJAH SHIFFER.

THE WOMAN FROM HOME

"Woman's place is in the home. Her field is in the church, the kitchen, the nursery." Sure, Mike! But she doesn't stay there. She's out and about many things. There are in this country 240,017 women stenographers, 227,635 women teachers and professors, 418,159 in various trades, 770,035 engaged in various agricultural pursuits, 7,355 physicians and surgeons, 7,305 clergy, 2,193 journalists, 1,037 architects, designers and draughtsmen, 1,010 lawyers, 429,497 in various professions. . . . They are borne upon by laws that affect them economically. They are reasoning beings. They have a right, surely, to have a voice in the fixing of governmental policies affecting their interests. They have an industrial stake in the country. Moreover, these women, forced out of the home, may be supposed to know something about what it is that forces women out of home into competition with men. They should have a part in legislating for the protection of their interests. More than 2,000,000 women who are out of the home, battling the world for a living, are not going to be forced back into the home. More of them are coming out of the home all the time. Only they can speak for themselves. They can only speak effectively thru the ballot. And the women who are still at home are thinking, too. They are thinking that they are dependents, that they are a part of the people with no voice in the laws that bear on the people. They are not represented. All women realize the limit upon their indirect influence in government. In so far as that indirect influence is good, direct influence would be better. Woman, in the home or out, should have the ballot. She should represent herself at the polls and in the Legislature. There are so many things in which none but a woman can represent women.

We are indebted to Mrs. Jas. Hudson, Medicine Hat, for the above clipping from The Muttling Pot Magazine, Missouri.

had to do without so many things, but in the new order of things that has come about since their day, it is fitting that you young men should strive to be pioneers in having things."

FRANCIS MARION REYNON.

Beginner Confused

The degree of bachelor of the sciences of agriculture was conferred on the following students: Paul Frederick Brodt, Archibald Moffat Brown, John Cameron Dryden, Wilfred Harry Dyer, George Alfred Ewart, Thomas Lumsden Gault, Clifford Ivan Hanes, Douglas Nelson Harold, Halgi Johannes Halgerson, William Harold Hicks, Arthur Kendrick Olive, Wigfus J. Myggeness, Myron John Trutt, Alexander Terry Webster, George Purkes Willms, Cyril Lloyd Wetzel.

ANOTHER W.G.O.A. BOON

Dear Miss Beynon:—A woman's auxiliary to the Tagasko, Sask., G.O.A., was formed Thursday, March 26. I cannot claim all the credit for this club, as the local G.O.A. had it all planned out and sent me. I thought it splendid of the men, altho they insisted their motive was purely selfish, as they needed the women and wanted their help in their work. But I fail to see any selfishness in a motive that aims at co-operation between men and women for the good of all. In times there is strength, and when all farm women and all farm men in Saskatchewan are members of the G.O.A., we won't have to

about \$45 for the locals. We are now planning for a joint picnic for July 1.

MRS. E. V. HAIGHT.

AN ENERGETIC DIRECTOR

Dear Miss Beynon:—On February 25 I organized a W.G.O.A. at home in our hall, this being an auxiliary of the Lake Johnson local. Mrs. A. B. Hardy is our president; Mrs. E. McNeal, secretary, and there are twelve charter members. I hope to see this organization one of the largest of its kind.

MRS. IDA MCNEAL,
Expense, Sask. Director Dis. 15.

UNCONVERTED

I have no sympathy with the woman who wants the vote because "as women have such a hard time," or because "the Lord gave her brains the same as man's." The Lord never gave a woman more brain power than she needed for the work He intended her to do. He gave woman superior intellect, finer spiritual nature, infinite tact, intuition and patience to do a work at which poor, blundering man could not succeed. I am far from thinking that woman should confine her activities within the four walls of home, the home comes first with every true woman, be she suffragette or benighted sult. The world is rich in opportunities.

Do not belittle woman's influence. It is a tremendous power. The other day a young man said to me, "I had a chance to buy a pool room which was



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For the purpose of showing the quality of the leather made in this country, the following list of the principal tanneries in the Dominion is given. The list is compiled from the returns made to the Department of Agriculture in 1913.

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Manitoba	Winnipeg Tanning Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
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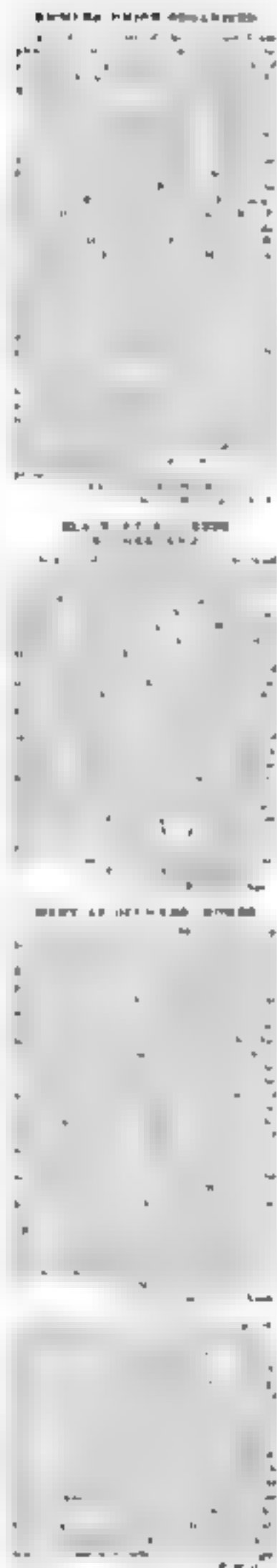
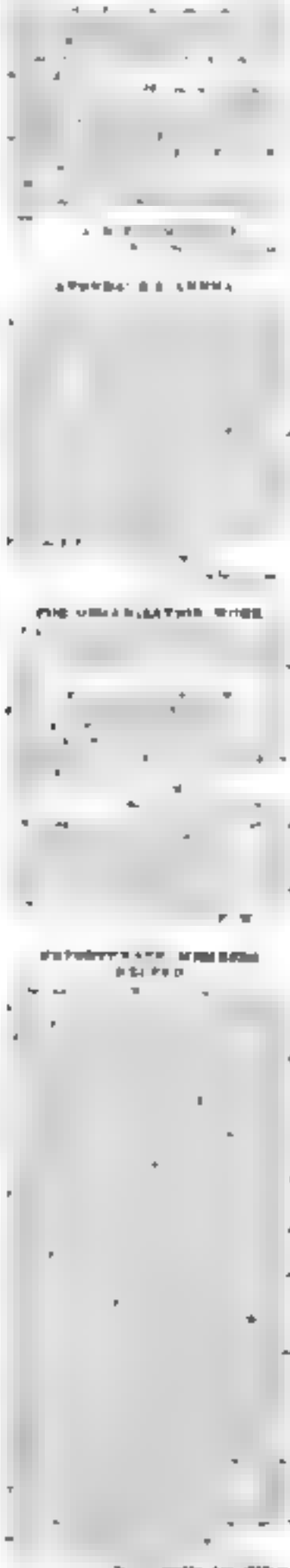
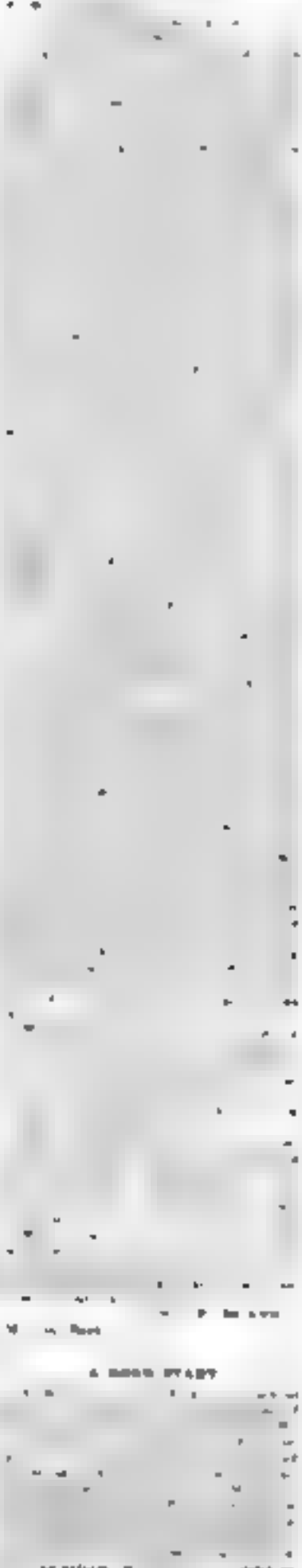
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The object of this guide is to help the grain grower to get the best results from his land. It is a guide to the best methods of cultivation and the best crops to grow. It is a guide to the best use of the land and the best use of the grain.

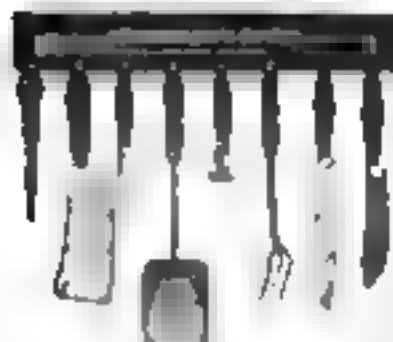
WATERWAYS OF SASKATCHEWAN



Have You Made Your Will?

If You Have Not, It Is Recommended
That You Do It Immediately

It is a sad fact that many people die without having made a will. This is a mistake that can be avoided. A will is a legal document that states how your property should be distributed after your death. It is important to make a will to ensure that your wishes are carried out and to avoid any disputes among your family members.



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Manitoba

This Service of The Guide is restricted to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by
its 10 members in order of membership on the day page should be sent

ANNIVERSARY DAY AT M. C. HILL

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held its annual anniversary day at M. C. Hill on April 10th. The day was spent in a series of meetings and discussions, during which the members of the association discussed the current state of the grain industry and the challenges it faces. The day was a success, and the members of the association were able to gain valuable insights into the industry and the challenges it faces.

MR. CHURCHMAN AT RAINY

Mr. Churchman, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was in Rainy on April 11th. He was accompanied by Mr. [Name], who was also a member of the association. They were in Rainy to discuss the current state of the grain industry and the challenges it faces. The day was a success, and the members of the association were able to gain valuable insights into the industry and the challenges it faces.

REGISTRATION MEETING AT AMARIN M.

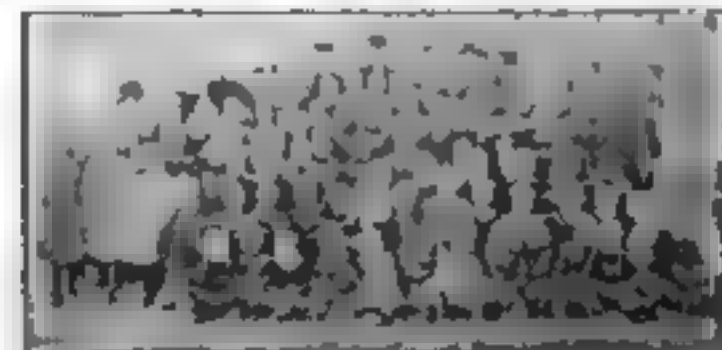
A registration meeting was held at Amarin M. on April 12th. The meeting was attended by a large number of members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The meeting was a success, and the members of the association were able to gain valuable insights into the industry and the challenges it faces.

LOCAL LAND TOWN ONLY

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held its annual land town only on April 13th. The day was spent in a series of meetings and discussions, during which the members of the association discussed the current state of the grain industry and the challenges it faces. The day was a success, and the members of the association were able to gain valuable insights into the industry and the challenges it faces.

ANOTHER NEW ASSOCIATION

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held its annual new association on April 14th. The day was spent in a series of meetings and discussions, during which the members of the association discussed the current state of the grain industry and the challenges it faces. The day was a success, and the members of the association were able to gain valuable insights into the industry and the challenges it faces.



WING H. MEETING AT RAINY

Wing H. was in Rainy on April 15th. He was accompanied by Mr. [Name], who was also a member of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. They were in Rainy to discuss the current state of the grain industry and the challenges it faces. The day was a success, and the members of the association were able to gain valuable insights into the industry and the challenges it faces.

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Stephens' Shingle Stain

Stephens' Shingle Stain is a powerful stain that can be used on any type of shingle. It is designed to protect your shingles from the elements and to give them a new look. Contact Stephens' for more information.

Stephens' Shingle Stain

Available in 100 and 250 lb. cans.

Stephens' Shingle Stain

Clydesdales - Percherons - Belgians

Special Offering of
HIGH CLASS STALLIONS

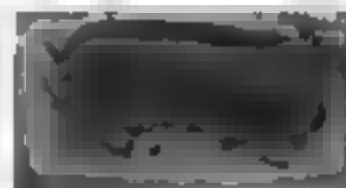


For information and prices for these fine stallions, write to the advertiser at the address given below. The advertiser will be glad to furnish you with all the information you need.

VANSTONE & SONS, 320 Sterling Bank, Winnipeg

FOR SALE Large English Berkshires

These fine pure bred Berkshires are for sale. They are of the best quality and are of the best quality. They are of the best quality and are of the best quality. They are of the best quality and are of the best quality.



H. E. GEORGE

DALEY & SONS

Percheron and Belgian Stallions

And Imported Spanish Jack



For information and prices for these fine stallions, write to the advertiser at the address given below. The advertiser will be glad to furnish you with all the information you need.

JOHN L. WATSON, 415 BROAD ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dunrobin Stock Farms

We have a large number of fine stallions for sale. They are of the best quality and are of the best quality. They are of the best quality and are of the best quality. They are of the best quality and are of the best quality.

W. C. DUNROBIN AND SONS, 317 BROAD ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.



Champion Producing Holstein Blood

For information and prices for these fine stallions, write to the advertiser at the address given below. The advertiser will be glad to furnish you with all the information you need.

WATSON'S STALLIONS

WHITE LEGGINGS

For information and prices for these fine stallions, write to the advertiser at the address given below. The advertiser will be glad to furnish you with all the information you need.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

For information and prices for these fine stallions, write to the advertiser at the address given below. The advertiser will be glad to furnish you with all the information you need.

The J C Ranch Clydesdales

For information and prices for these fine stallions, write to the advertiser at the address given below. The advertiser will be glad to furnish you with all the information you need.

JOHN L. WATSON, 415 BROAD ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young stallions, also a few young cows. They are of the best quality and are of the best quality. They are of the best quality and are of the best quality. They are of the best quality and are of the best quality.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FARM, 117 ST. JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Alfalfa Growing in the West



Percheron & Belgian Stallions
The only in Canada
J. H. Corns
255 Main St. W. 2nd Fl. Head
Buckingham, Ont.
Blackrock Stock Farm

DURK JERSEY SWINE
The only in Canada
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Tuberculin Tested Holsteins
The only in Canada
J. H. Corns
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Suffolk Punch Stallions
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Buckingham, Ont.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions
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"Getting the Last Drop"
Blatchford's Calf Meal
The only in Canada
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255 Main St. W. 2nd Fl. Head
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STEEL, BRIGGS SEED CO.
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J. H. Corns
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Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Hackneys
The only in Canada
J. H. Corns
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Buckingham, Ont.

Holstein Friesian Association of Canada
The only in Canada
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"JOINTINE"
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BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED
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are the cheapest
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TRY TO SAVE \$10.00 TODAY. IT MEANS A
cheaper or inferior separator simply because its first price is
at least less than that of the De Laval.

THAT'S JUST WHAT YOU WILL DO IF YOU BUY A
cheaper or inferior separator simply because its first price is
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WHEN A PRUDENT MAN BUYS A DE LAVAL CREAM
separator he knows that what he is getting is the best of its
kind.

It is the only separator that has been tested and
proved by the most scientific methods to be the best of its
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It is the only separator that has been tested and
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DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
Montreal, Quebec & New York, New York
Sole Agents for Canada and the United States

A list of the locations of all De Laval agents is given
on the opposite page. It is suggested that you write to
the nearest agent for a copy of the De Laval separator
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The Best of Everything

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Property for sale in Ottawa
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For sale by the
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See the results of
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WESTERN CANADA'S FARM PRODUCTS

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Association, Ltd.,
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Corrugated Well Curb Slip Joint



The fitting of your well demonstrates the purity of the water and regulates the health of farm and stock.

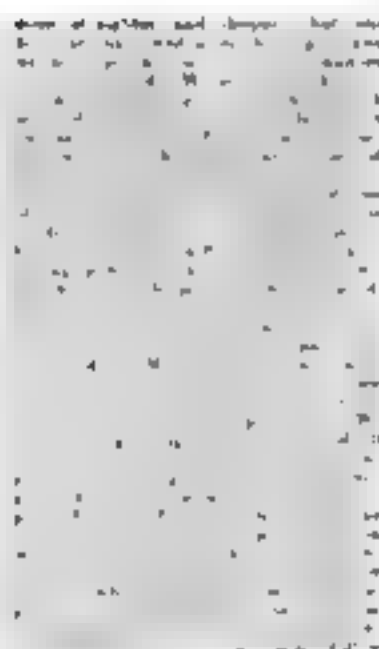
For ease of installation, economy and length of service there is nothing better than our curb.

Full information and prices will be sent free upon request.

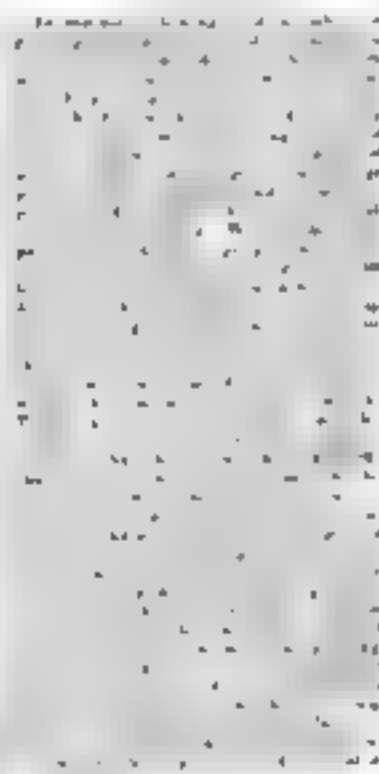
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Winipeg Ceiling & Roofing Company Limited

P.O. Box 5186P Winnipeg



The Hand Tool Method



How to Work



CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY FOR BASKETWEAVING



Even the toughest and hardest of scrub lands can be effectively and economically broken, cleared and turned under with the

COCKSHUTT SCRUB BREAKER

This plow has features special for the most difficult and stubborn scrub lands. It is a heavy-duty machine with a large, heavy-duty plow blade and a large, heavy-duty roller. It is a machine that can be used in a variety of ways, and it is a machine that can be used in a variety of ways.

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For all kinds of Engines from 100 to 1000000



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From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices

We make tanks for your production

Production of Tanks and Tanks Made of Steel or Aluminum Iron Capacity to 10000



A Heavy Duty Overcome with Heavy Tank Steel Tank for Delivery

Price \$200.00 (Estimated)

FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY



Business in Alberta Steel Tank Company CALGARY CANADA



Saves one ton in seven

Figure up your annual coal bill divide it by seven, and you have the answer. The Hecla Furnace will save you every year. The steel-lined drop-pot does it. Adding steel lining to the fire-pot increases the radiating surface three times more than is possible by any other method. The steel-lined fire-pot heats the air quickly. It sends the heat through the registers instead of the flues. It maintains the heat. Compare it with other Furnaces. You will find every major that makes for economy and ease of operation. But the Hecla is the only one that has the steel-lined fire-pot, the fire-pot which saves thousands of every one ton of coal in seven.

HECLA FURNACE

No Gas or Dust

Section of
fire-pot
showing the
steel lining
which saves
tonnage

Does work
as well as
cost

And this furnace cannot possibly leak gas or dust. The joints, usually broken or cemented, are faced in the Hecla in a perfectly tight joint. This and service valves joining the fused joint. The heating coils are Hecla Radiators.

By Rankin, Gordon & McGill should be in the hands of everyone who has a heating problem to solve. It will be well free of charge.



CLARE & BROCKEST LIMITED,
Winnipeg, Man.

You Can't Afford to "Take a Chance"

When a year's work, a year's living, and a year's interest on your whole investment are at stake. Be on the safe side, protect your 1934 crops with

The Canada Hail Insurance Company

Head Office: Winnipeg

Incorporated by the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada

and giving all the security and cash at hand. The company is small but certainly if your list or has a good record, and takes care of promptly and in full.

**FOR 54 YEARS, POSITIVE PROTECTION AGAINST
FIRE LOSS HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY
THE**

London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada

OUR FARM POLICY IS one many advantages, including the blanketing of all the tonnage of house or barn under one policy. The only farm policy on which we ask for specific insurance being live stock.

OUR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE POLICY covers against loss or damage by fire and explosion and well-known to body machinery and equipment while in Canada.

For rates on list or list of quotations without any of the local Agents of these companies, or apply to the General Agents.

Matthews, Wrightson & Co.

(CANADA, LIMITED)

722-8 Union Bank Building, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Application for Local Agencies invited

THE HIGHEST GRADE MEN'S SUITS

direct from the Home
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Every man whose wish is to be smartly and serviceably dressed will welcome the direct from the Home of "Royal" Serges. You can have both style and quality in your clothes and save a great deal of money into the bargain.

Get the E B Style Book and range of Patterns you will be more than agreeably surprised at the quality at the price and the reasonable price.

THE HIGHEST GRADE MEN'S SUITS MARK IN THE HALL MARK OF INTRINSIC WORTH



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All Ward fitting
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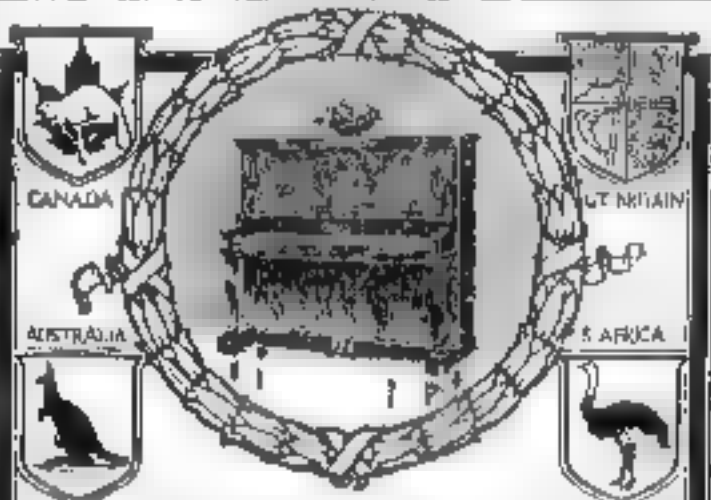
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DOMINION PIANO

THREE FEATURES

With more for less and more in less. Dominion Piano and

1. Master Designing. Every detail of the piano is perfect and production is harmonized to the design of the piano. The design of the piano is perfect and production is harmonized to the design of the piano.

2. Our Patent Capola from Arch Plate Frame. This device holds up the frame of the piano, holds the piano body together, and holds the piano body together.

3. The Case. The case of a Dominion Piano is not only beautiful to look at, but it is made of a perfectly finished wood, which naturally adds to the resonance of the piano.

Don't buy any piano until you have seen our catalogue. Write for a copy now.

Dominion Organ and Piano Co. Ltd.

Makers of Pianos, Organs and Player-Pianos.

BOWMANVILLE, CANADA

GEO. H. RIFE : WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE
ALEXANDER BLUCH, MANITOBA

Best Tea At Its Best

"SALADA" TEA is always the same, no matter when or where you buy it.

"SALADA"

Is the choicest tea—green, black or mixed—from the finest tea-growing country in the world—Ceylon, with its exquisite flavor and freshness protected by the sealed lead packages.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Evening
50¢ Bunch

THE MILLING COMPANY
LONDON, ONT.



Ladies' Cloaks

Biggest Bargain of the
kind ever offered

Extra Bargain Prices \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 each
Regular Prices \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$40.00

We have brought all these cloaks from one manufacturer who must shut his mill. We are offering them at a sacrifice. You can get a new one for a very low price. They are all made of the best material and are very stylish. They are all made of the best material and are very stylish. They are all made of the best material and are very stylish.

LAWRENCE GRANGE CO. 1501 Kensington Bldg. Winnipeg

Our Money for Your Cream!

By the GUTH money for cash payment
you can get really low prices and
save the money.

It is still the money that we pay full
for the cream you will receive your cream
value to the last drop.

Try Shipping To Us!

The complete list of our "Try Your
Trade" on our paper and more in
print is faster than ever before. Our
shipments stay with us.

Take from "Try Your Trade" without
a cent. You can get it without
a cent. We will send you a
sample of 10 boxes of cream and
you will see the difference.

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.
Brandon, Manitoba

**Brandon Creamery
& Supply Company
BRANDON, MAN.**

**Tie This
Tag to Your
Cans**

Sunshine

The Great Canadian Sunshine Guide

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCES

The first thing you should do when you get up in the morning is to open the windows. This will let in the fresh air and the sunlight. The sunlight is very good for you. It will make you feel better and it will help you to sleep better at night. You should also try to get some exercise every day. This will help you to stay healthy and happy. You should also try to eat a healthy diet. This will help you to stay healthy and happy. You should also try to get some rest every day. This will help you to stay healthy and happy.

PHAN ANH NEE VAN

Phan Anh Nee Van is a very good person. She is very kind and helpful. She is also very smart. She is a very good person. She is very kind and helpful. She is also very smart. She is a very good person. She is very kind and helpful. She is also very smart.

HELP NEEDED FOR TOWN

We are looking for people who can help us in our town. We need people who are good at their work and who are willing to help others. We need people who are good at their work and who are willing to help others. We need people who are good at their work and who are willing to help others.

CONCERNING FLAX SEED

Flax seed is very good for you. It is very healthy and it is very good for your skin. It is very healthy and it is very good for your skin. It is very healthy and it is very good for your skin. It is very healthy and it is very good for your skin. It is very healthy and it is very good for your skin.

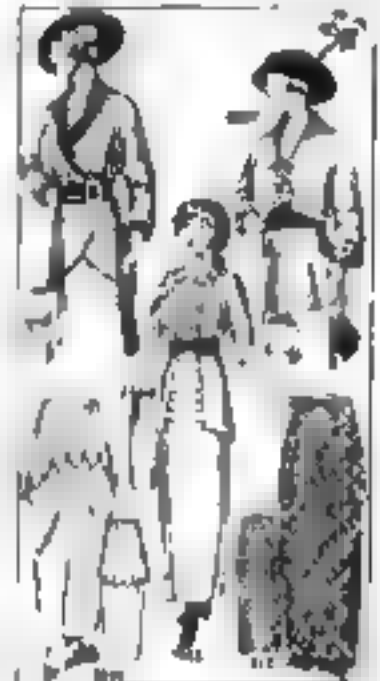
IS FLAX SEED INJURIOUS

Flax seed is not injurious to you. It is very healthy and it is very good for your skin. It is very healthy and it is very good for your skin. It is very healthy and it is very good for your skin. It is very healthy and it is very good for your skin. It is very healthy and it is very good for your skin.

HAPPY THEY ALL

They are all very happy. They are all very healthy and they are all very good. They are all very happy. They are all very healthy and they are all very good. They are all very happy. They are all very healthy and they are all very good. They are all very happy. They are all very healthy and they are all very good. They are all very happy. They are all very healthy and they are all very good.

NOTE: For days of our week must be
attached to the forwarding of pictures.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE IN THE HOME

There are many different kinds of garments that can be made in the home. These garments are very easy to make and they are very good for you. These garments are very easy to make and they are very good for you. These garments are very easy to make and they are very good for you. These garments are very easy to make and they are very good for you. These garments are very easy to make and they are very good for you.

Young Canada Club

THE FUTURE

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STANDARD RATE 20%
 PLUS 10% STATE TAX
 30% TOTAL TAX

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HARNESS

BEST ENGLISH BOOTS

Direct from the Factory to You.

PAIR'S OF QUALITY	£2.75
POSTAGE	0 50
TOTAL BILLS SAVE	3.25

Send this coupon with your Order OFF

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Name _____

Address _____

Post Office _____

Signature _____

W. BARRATT & CO., LTD.

Best Manufacturers,

Street, 40, Parkgate Works, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.



Try me -
I won't disappoint you!

Trees, Fruits, Shrubs and Flowers - Write for our Price List
Island Park Nurseries, Limited
Park of the Thousand Isles

Direct From Factory to You

Save \$5 to \$40
on any bed you buy



30 DAYS TRIAL—360 DAYS REMOVAL TEST

We give you 30 days to try our beds and if you are not satisfied we will remove them at our expense. No questions asked. No money back. No pay freight.

Write today for free Catalogue

Quality Beds, Limited
Manufacturers, 175 Main St. Welland, Ont.

House Decoration

FLOORING

As you look over the house forward to the spring, the first thing you should do is to get the floors in good shape. If the floors are old and worn, they will look very shabby. If they are new, they will look very nice. The best way to get the floors in good shape is to have them refinished. This will cost you a few dollars, but it will make the house look like new. If the floors are made of wood, they will need to be sanded and stained. If they are made of tile, they will need to be cleaned and polished. If they are made of linoleum, they will need to be replaced. The best way to get the floors in good shape is to have them refinished. This will cost you a few dollars, but it will make the house look like new.

As you look over the house forward to the spring, the first thing you should do is to get the floors in good shape. If the floors are old and worn, they will look very shabby. If they are new, they will look very nice. The best way to get the floors in good shape is to have them refinished. This will cost you a few dollars, but it will make the house look like new.

The best way to get the floors in good shape is to have them refinished. This will cost you a few dollars, but it will make the house look like new.

STAIN ON PAINTS

Stains on paint are a common problem. They can be caused by many things, such as water, oil, or dirt. The best way to get rid of stains on paint is to use a stain remover. This will remove the stain and leave the paint looking like new. If the stain is very deep, you may need to repaint the area. The best way to prevent stains on paint is to keep the paint clean and dry. This will help to keep the paint looking like new for a long time.

STAINED FLOORS

Stained floors are a common problem. They can be caused by many things, such as water, oil, or dirt. The best way to get rid of stains on floors is to use a stain remover. This will remove the stain and leave the floor looking like new. If the stain is very deep, you may need to refinish the floor. The best way to prevent stains on floors is to keep the floors clean and dry. This will help to keep the floors looking like new for a long time.

Wagonloads Furniture Deals

Wagonloads Furniture Deals is a company that sells furniture at very low prices. They have a large inventory of furniture, including sofas, chairs, tables, and more. They also have a large selection of home decor items, such as lamps, vases, and more. They are located in Welland, Ontario. If you are looking for a great deal on furniture, this is the place to go.

CURTAIN HANGING

Curtain hanging is a common household task. It can be done by anyone, but it is best left to a professional. A professional curtain hanger will know how to hang the curtains properly, so they will look like they belong. They will also be able to recommend the best type of curtains for your home. If you are looking for a professional curtain hanger, this is the place to go.

WHERE DOGS ARE WOVEN

Where dogs are woven is a common problem. It can be caused by many things, such as water, oil, or dirt. The best way to get rid of stains on floors is to use a stain remover. This will remove the stain and leave the floor looking like new. If the stain is very deep, you may need to refinish the floor. The best way to prevent stains on floors is to keep the floors clean and dry. This will help to keep the floors looking like new for a long time.

Alcohol

Alcohol is a common household item. It can be used for many things, such as cleaning, cooking, and more. The best way to use alcohol is to keep it in a safe place. If you are looking for a safe place to keep alcohol, this is the place to go.

MONEY CAN BE MADE
Every Weekday if you do your Washing with an
I X L Vacuum Washer

The vacuum you control in the soap suds is designed to get clothes and furniture clean. It is the only vacuum that does this. It is the only vacuum that is safe for your clothes and furniture. It is the only vacuum that is easy to use. It is the only vacuum that is worth the money.

SPECIAL OFFER \$25.00
Send the coupon and \$2.50 to the I X L Vacuum Washer Co. 175 Main St. Welland, Ont. They will send you a vacuum and you will receive an I X L Vacuum Washer with charges prepaid.

The Farmers' Market

WINSTON MARKET LEADER

© 1999 by 'The Grain Process' Grain Company Limited. April 11, 2010

Wheat.—The market did not take as many stickily low features this week, and put them more on a plateau. One of the lower was the late June sales 60c. market price. May was not on the retail market, but the new crop was being sold at 58c. and 59c. in bulk. Another was the wheat market, which shows the influence of the new American wheat crop outlook on the price tendency. Speculators studied considerable statistics and the pit controls rather easily, a condition which keeps the short interests more or less on edge, but the developments have indicated that with the conviction of this pit speculation there is no benefit to the buying power. It has been noted before that from the standpoint of price inclination there has been no lack of possible developments, but one by one they have come to naught. The present week was not wanting in these influences, but at the end they proved of little help. Weather conditions favored the "green bay" part in the U.S. winter wheat belt, but soaking more has been the result of the heavy rain, and the springing rains have been of little benefit. The wheat market has been only a small one, but it should damage relatively small areas the winter belt from the heart there is little doubt but what it will materially affect price both here and abroad. Rainfall in this week has been moderate in the southwest caused some fears for the growing crop, but no damage was shown by the moderation of the weather. The United States government issued their report on their growing crop last Tuesday and showed the condition to be 8.5% against a possible 120.0%, or 4.5% higher than a year ago. The yield is estimated at 504,000,000 bushels as compared with 523,000,000 estimated last year, with practically no abnormal average reported. Foreign buyers have only been taking on contracts sufficient for their immediate requirements, largely because of the heavy rain. The wheat supply will be purchased at greatly reduced prices, and for that reason price tendency both here and abroad has been governed to a great extent by conditions surrounding the growing crop. The wheat through our northwest has been very backward and fears were expressed that seeding would be seriously delayed, but during the last 24 hours it was heavy and springlike over the provinces and reports of seeding in Alberta are at hand. The cash demand here this past week has been nothing but good from a holder's standpoint, and while the small offerings are readily absorbed it almost need be at the buyer's prices, which are not the bare carrying charges under way. Receipts have been fairly heavy, but the difficulty of getting to the water front, and the shipping of wheat to the west, has been a serious factor. It is feared that the little steam coming on the market from the west.

WINNAPOL PRICES					
F Wheat—	Mar	July	Oct.	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cans	
April 7	90	91	90	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 8	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 9	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 10	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 11	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 12	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 13	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 14	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 15	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 16	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 17	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 18	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 19	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 20	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 21	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 22	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 23	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 24	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 25	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 26	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 27	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 28	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 29	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
April 30	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 1	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 2	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 3	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 4	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 5	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 6	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 7	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 8	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 9	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 10	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 11	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 12	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 13	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 14	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 15	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 16	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 17	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 18	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 19	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 20	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 21	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 22	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 23	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 24	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 25	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 26	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 27	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 28	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 29	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 30	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
May 31	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
June 1	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
June 2	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
June 3	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
June 4	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
June 5	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
June 6	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	90
June 7	90	90	87	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 can	

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET		
Liverpool, April 2.—		
	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	1 04	1 04
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1 03	1 04
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	1 04	1 05
Potomac Firm		
May, per bushel	1 04	1 05
July, per bushel	1 04	1 05
Oct., per bushel	1 04	1 05

is issued. 4 1/2 to 5.5—Wheatley Price Press.

Liverpool, April 13—Wheat in Germany was delaying sowing. Winter wheat is in fair condition. Much re-sowing is necessary.

Offers of native wheat are small, in large quantities of wheat has been sold to Hungary and Austria, and large contracts are still unfulfilled, and this accelerates their making fresh purchases of foreign wheat, largely American.

Russia—Wheat and unobtainable; not for export and need.

Wheat shipments, with other American

STOCKS IN VERMONT			
Fort William, April 11, 1914.—			
	1914	1913	1912
1 Bond ...	\$3,211.00		70,701.00
1 Nor. ...	8,320,128.10		1,266,470.00
2 Nor. ...	4,418,961.00		8,095,697.00
2 Nor. ...	1,511,054.00		5,017,096.00
No. 6 ...	200,850.00		513,574.00
Others ...	3,276,883.00		3,211,919.00
This week	11,001,580.00		14,580,000.00
Last week	10,945,184.50		14,580,000.00
Income ..	1,368,973.00		964,911.00
	Date		
1 C. W. ...	60,000.00		148,800.00
2 C. W. ...	8,800,000.00		1,504,000.00
3 C. W. ...	1,900,000.00		867,700.00
4 C. W. ...	1,100,000.00		735,000.00
5 C. W. ...	700,000.00		4,000,000.00

This week	6,053,090.30	This week	6,051,010.30
Last week	5,744,033.11	Last week	5,771,000.30
Increase	309,057.19	Decrease	658,989.34
Washing	2,554,878.30	1914 (P. in hand)	
2nd W.	1,059,878.30	2nd W.	1,060,510.34
3rd W.	133,552.01	3rd W.	90,597.17
Feed	20,801.41	Shiners ..	63,000.00
Shiners	20,750.70		
This week	1,177,501.02	This week	1,155,515.34
Last week	1,068,188.07	Last week	1,010,235.50
Increase	109,312.95	Increase	145,279.84
Last year's total	2,000,876.30	Last year's total	2,000,000.00

SHIPMENTS				
	Wheel	Flat	Box	Total
1910	75,000	83,000	10,000	168,000
1911	70,000	78,000	12,000	160,000

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK
 Chicago, Ill., April 11.—Cattle.—Receipts 3,000; market steady. Hogs, 37,000 in, 5,000
 packed. Sheep, 10,000 in, 1,000 packed. AA

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	10W	10W	10W	10W	10W	10W	10W	10W	10W	10W	10W	10W	
April 7	90	87	84	80	78	74	60	84	85	..	..	88	86	87	88	41	100	100	100
8	89	86	83	79	77	73	59	83	84	..	..	87	85	86	87	41	100	100	100
9	88	85	82	78	76	72	58	82	83	..	..	86	84	85	86	41	100	100	100
10	87	84	81	77	75	71	57	81	82	..	..	85	83	84	85	41	100	100	100
11	86	83	80	76	74	70	56	80	81	..	..	84	82	83	84	41	100	100	100
12	85	82	79	75	73	69	55	79	80	..	..	83	81	82	83	41	100	100	100
13	84	81	78	74	72	68	54	78	79	..	..	82	80	81	82	41	100	100	100

[illegible]

DANGER **STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!**
WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU
OR YOUR FAMILY IF YOU GET
HAILED OUT

LOOK OUT

HAILED OUT

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.
 INCORPORATED 1833

Assets Over \$1,000,000.00
 Losses Paid Over \$27,000,000.00
 Investments—All well of proved
 worth in Canadian affairs
 Policy of Company—Prompt Ad-
 justments, Liberal Settlements
 Best Insurance at Reasonable
 Rates—Secure the Best
 A British America Mail Insurance
 Policy Will Be Your Choice

SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT, OR WRITE TO
BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.
 AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Lumber, Millwork, Lath, Shingles

Write for Catalog and Price
 List, or send to your bill of
 material for a Price

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co., Ltd., Cranbrook, B.C.

You can save money and get better goods
 by buying your building material direct
 from us. We operate our own sawmills
 and factory, and make a specialty of
 mixed war orders direct to contractors
 and consumers.

MARCH **APRIL** **MAY**

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30	31				29	30	31				29	30	31			

RAMSAY'S
 READY MIXED
 PAINT

A Reliable Name on a
 sealed can is every-
 where the Modern
 Guarantee of Quality

**Biggest Thing
 on the Calendar
 for Spring**

And now for the Spring clean-up. You will find Ramsay's Paint
 the best help you ever employed. Outdoors and in, it will make things
 white like new.

For every purpose there is a special Ramsay's Paint, and in every can of
 Ramsay's Paint there is the ideal combination of honest, time-tested materials
 and modern scientific methods of machine mixing. Ramsay's Paints will
 not fail you.

The local Ramsay dealer will give you splendid service and suggestions, or
 write direct to the factory for interesting paint literature that will help you
 solve your paint problems.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.

Lumber at Wholesale Prices

We operate our own sawmills in British Columbia and
 supply Cheapest Stock in carload lots **DIRECT FROM**
THE MILL TO THE FARMER. Cut out the middle-
 man! Sash, Doors, and Millwork also at lowest prices
 direct to you from our Calgary Mill.

The Riverside Lumber Co., Ltd.
 DEPT. C **CALGARY, ALBERTA**

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA
 ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Money Orders for sale at all Branches; they cost only a
 few cents. Prevent any possibility of mistake
 when sending money through the mails.

W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager
 426 Main Street Winnipeg, Man.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 22

ward to the free wheat proposals of the
 Canadian Council of Agriculture. The
 feeling amongst western members sup-
 porting the government has been that
 while the free wheat offer of the United
 States would not be accepted this ses-
 sion wheat would be placed on the free
 list before the next general election.
 All such hopes were rudely shattered
 by Mr. White, who exposed the cause
 of the railways and the milling inter-
 ests from A to Z, declaring practically
 that it would probably be years before
 this concession could be granted to the
 farming interests.

What the farmer gets out of the
 budget is a reduction of the duties by
 five per cent. on binders and mowers;
 the placing of parts of ditching ma-
 chinery on the free list, the ditchers
 having been made free last session;
 while in connection with the duty im-
 posed on wire rods it is provided that
 there shall be a drawback of ninety-
 nine per cent. on wire used for the
 manufacture of wire for fences. As a
 duty is placed upon wire rods the effect
 of this change, however, will be to
 make the price of wire fencing just
 about what it is today if the farmers
 get the benefit of the drawback. The
 majority of the people who have looked
 into the matter believe that in the case
 of drawbacks the advantage accrues
 principally to the manufacturers, so
 that wire fencing may be higher.

Protectionist in Extreme

The concessions to the agricultural
 community, it must be confessed, con-
 stitute a small list when compared
 with what has been given in the manu-
 facturers and the big interests in what
 has been described as the most thor-
 oughly protectionist budget—apart
 from general tariff reductions—in twenty
 years.

To begin with, the denial of free
 wheat is a concession to the millers and
 railways.

To the steel interests have been
 granted a duty on iron and steel rolled
 beams weighing up to one hundred and
 twenty pounds per lineal yard amount-
 ing to \$1.25 on British preference; \$6
 on the intermediate tariff, and \$7 on the
 general tariff; likewise a duty on wire
 rods of \$2.25 British preference, and
 \$3.50 intermediate and general tariff.
 In addition the drawback on wrought
 iron or seamless iron or steel tubing
 over four inches in diameter has been
 reduced from ninety-nine to fifty-five
 per cent.

To help the quarry interests a duty
 of fifteen cents per ton, as a set rate,
 has been placed on cut stone finished
 on four sides.

A drawback has been placed upon pig
 iron used in the manufacture of im-
 plements for export—the Canadian
 farmer getting no relief—40 the full
 extent of the amount paid in duty, pro-
 vided the export of the product is equal
 in quantity to the imports of the raw
 material.

Russ roads, bars and sheets, which are
 now free, are made dutiable to the ex-
 tent of ten per cent.

Cement soda and chloride of lime, now
 free, are made dutiable. Charcoal for
 pig iron production is placed on the free
 list.

There is to be a drawback on bitu-
 minous coal of 50 per cent. when it is
 brought into Canada for the purpose of
 being converted into coke.

Imports from countries which dis-
 criminate against Canadian shipping or
 Canadian exports may be subject to a
 surtax to an amount not to exceed
 twenty per cent. ad valorem; and in
 the case of goods not dutiable to be a
 duty ad valorem of twenty per cent.

The request made by a deputation
 which waited upon the government re-
 cently to ask that a bounty be placed
 upon iron ore smelted in Canada has
 not been acceded to. The government
 has promised, however, to carry on an
 investigation into the question which
 probably means that the bounty will
 be established in the next budget.

Another investigation promised is one
 into the possibilities of flax fibre pro-
 duction, with the object of ascertaining
 whether its encouragement for manu-
 facturing purposes is desirable.

In addition to the foregoing there is
 contained in the budget a considerable
 list of tariff readjustments mostly for
 the benefit of the manufacturers. For
 instance, malleable spocket chain or
 link belting chain is made free only
 when used in agricultural implements.
 These were formerly free for all pur-
 poses.

Other articles, when used as raw ma-
 terial for manufactures are placed on
 the free list, while there are a number
 of increases such as jute, canvas, un-
 colored and not finished, transferred
 from free list to 7½ and 10 per cent.
 duty. This canvas is used in the man-
 ufacture of bags and the increase in duty
 will, of necessity, increase their price
 to the farmers and others who use them.

It is rather amusing to note that the
 only changes designed to meet the de-
 manded for action which would reduce the
 high cost of living are slight changes
 which will make desiccated corn and
 dried beans cheaper to the consumer.

Implement Factories Investigated

In announcing the reduction of five
 per cent. in the duties on binders and
 mowers, Mr. White said that an in-
 vestigation had been made by Thos.
 Costello, a trusted official of the Cus-
 toms department, into the affairs of the
 implement manufacturing companies,
 with the result that the government had
 come to the conclusion that it was ad-
 visable to decrease the duties only in
 regard to these two articles of manu-
 facture.

"After having given this
 matter the most careful and painstaking
 consideration," said Mr. White, "we
 are satisfied that only on the one range
 of implements can the duty be lowered
 without violation of the fiscal policy of
 reasonable protection, which is designed
 to encourage and promote the establish-
 ment of industries in Canada. I refer
 to harvesters, reapers, binders and mow-
 ers. I would make this distinction
 between the case of harvesters, reapers
 and mowers and all other agricultural
 implements, that for some consumption
 there is a drawback upon iron and steel
 products entering into the manufacture
 of these implements. That is one point
 of distinction between the industries
 engaged in the manufacture of these
 implements and of others. Another
 point of distinction is that these are
 among the most highly developed in-
 dustries in the world."

A feature of Mr. White's speech was
 a reaffirmation of the government's be-
 lief in protection as the proper fiscal
 policy. He said he desired to affirm
 the adherence of the government to a
 fiscal policy of reasonable protection to
 Canadian industries, including the great
 basic industry of the farmers (whether
 they want it or not). "We believe,"
 he said, "it is to be the best policy for
 Canada and for every part of it, if we
 are to regard as desirable stable condi-
 tions and a diversified national life thro-
 ughout the Dominion."

Space limitations make it impossible
 to go into any more detailed explana-
 tion of Mr. White's budget unless the
 other side of the argument is to be
 ignored. A. E. Maclean, the chief op-
 position critic, in a long speech replied
 to the minister, reaffirming the Liberal
 position that in the consideration of the
 matter of foodstuffs the guiding prin-
 ciple should be one of freedom from
 duty, incidentally criticizing the finan-
 cial statement of the minister at length,
 but he did not move an amendment.
 That will be done after the Easter re-
 cess and Liberal newspapers have an-
 nounced that it will be moved by Sir
 Wilfrid Laurier.

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

Get the BEST Fence at the LOWEST Price DIRECT from its Makers

Freight Prepaid

When you buy PAGE Fence, you get the CHEAPEST regardless of QUALITY and the BEST regardless of PRICE.

You get the fence that for 30 years has been acknowledged the strongest, longest-wearing fence ever made.

You buy direct from the makers at the lowest cash prices for which GOOD FENCE can be sold.

You deal with the largest producers of wire fence in Canada—with the people who pioneered the wire fence industry in this country.

You get immediate shipments from big, well-stocked PAGE warehouses within easy range of your farm.

You get all the benefit of PAGE experience—of the PAGE factory facilities—of the exclusive and special-built PAGE machinery—of the expert PAGE superintendents and skillful PAGE mechanics—which you can't obtain with any other fence but PAGE.

PAGE Fence is QUALITY Fence At Lowest Price

Above all, you get PAGE WIRE FENCE—the highest quality fence on the market, bar none!



These Low Prices Subject to Advance without Notice

PRICE LIST

Page Heavy Fence

No. 9 Page Wire Orchest in 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls, Freight Paid.

STYLE	No. of Rods	Height of Rods	Spacing of Horizontals	Inches	Material	Rolls	Car	Rolls	Car	Rolls	Car
4	30	22	10, 10, 10		\$0.21	\$0.18	\$0.22	\$0.20	\$0.25	\$0.22	
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10		.23	.21	.20	.23	.28	.24	
6	40	22	6, 7, 8, 9, 10		.27	.24	.30	.27	.33	.28	
7	51	22	4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10		.39	.35	.43	.38	.46	.40	

Medium Weight Fence

No. 8 Top and Bottom and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between; No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks

5	36	16	8, 8, 10, 10	.20	.17	.22	.19	.24	.20	
6	42	16	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	.23	.21	.26	.23	.28	.24	
7	50	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.29	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30	
7	20	13	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.27	.24	.30	.26	.33	.28	
8	48	16	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.29	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30	
9	30	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6	.31	.28	.34	.30	.37	.32	
10	54	16	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.35	.31	.38	.34	.42	.36	

Special Poultry Fence

No. 8 Top and Bottom, Intermediate No. 12 Uprights, 6 in. apart.

18	48			.58	.58	.60	.54	.65	.57	
20	60			.68	.54	.64	.58	.70	.62	

The Page "Railroad" Gate



	Standard	Rolls	Car	Standard	Rolls	Car	Standard	Rolls	Car
12 ft. long 48 in. high	\$4.78	\$4.25	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$5.25	\$4.65			
14 ft. long 48 in. high	5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.75	5.15			
16 ft. long 48 in. high	5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65			
Set Stretching Tools	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.75	0.25			
Staples, 25 lb. box		\$1.00		\$1.10		\$1.20			
Brace Wire, 25 lb.		.95		1.05		1.15			

A. J. McMILLAN, Distributor

120 JAMES ST. E., WINNIPEG

PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED

Branches: Montreal Toronto St. John

The fence that has proven the immense superiority of PAGE CARBON—steel wire over the hard wire used in ordinary fences—the splendid rust resisting qualities of the special PAGE Galvanizing as compared with the common kind—the positive slip-proof qualities of the famous PAGE Perfection Knot.

PAGE FENCE lasts at least a lifetime; outwears several fences of the ordinary kind.


Order PAGE Fence direct from us (or through your dealer) and get more years of satisfactory fence service than your money can buy elsewhere.

How to Order PAGE Fence Direct And Save Money

Clip out this price list. Check the kind of fence you want. Mark beside it the number of rods ordered. Mail it, with cash, check, money or express order, or bank draft, and your name and address to the nearest PAGE Branch. (Or hand it to your dealer, if you still prefer to order through him.) We ship from stock—prepay freight on 20 rods (200 pounds) or over—allow 1¢ per rod on our lot orders—and guarantee you absolutely satisfactory Fence OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Since it lasts a lifetime, the sooner you get PAGE Fence erected the more service you get for your money.

New Catalogue Ready

Our Big 8x12 Catalogue describes and illustrates useful articles for farm and home. Better write for your copy today—before edition is exhausted. Your name and address on a card brings it. 

A SPECIAL CABLE

The substance of the story, as to the arrangements made, is correct, although in two particulars it is wrong.

First—We are not looking for war, although, should it come, we will, as in the past, no doubt be able to give a good account of ourselves. We are simply following out our policy of branching out in handling necessities for our farmers at a reasonable margin of profit.

Second—It is The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited which has made these arrangements and in the transaction of this business it should not be confused with the Grain Growers' Association.

This action arouses great interest in the Old Country, so surely there is a big feature in it for every farmer in Western Canada to consider. The Farmers' own Company has, because of its influence and standing, been able to make arrangements with one of the biggest twine manufacturers in the world. These arrangements certainly mean lower prices for twine and will have the same effect that our handling of Coal, Flour, Fence Posts, Lumber, Wire Fence, has had, that is—A DIRECT CASH SAVING TO YOU.

It surely is a matter of vital interest to all of us to study closely just what has made this possible. Trace it back, step by step, and you will find that these splendid savings now being effected by co-operative buying are a direct growth from the formation of their own grain company a few years ago by the farmers of Western Canada.

WAR OF PRICES ON BINDER TWINE WILL RESULT IN A VICTORY FOR WESTERN CANADIAN FARMERS

Belfast Rope Concern to Supply Needs of Western Farms—Six Hundred Tons to Be Shipped to Fort William by July—Arrangements Made With Grain Growers' Association—Went to be Treated to Fight

(Special Cable to The Winnipeg Telegram)

(Registered According to Copyright Act.)

BELFAST, April 8.—In spite of the shadow of civil war overhanging Belfast, some industries have been branching out imperially. An example of this is the news given me today that the Belfast Rope Works company has allied itself with the Grain Growers' Association and this season will supply binder twine to Western Canada.

According to the managing director of the company, careful preparations have been made in view of the fact that three huge concerns are now alleged to control the price of twine which is so necessary to the prairie farmer to meet any cut that may be made in the price and so as a result the West may be treated to a fight in which the farmer will come out on top.

At least 600 tons of twine will be shipped to Fort William from here before July and if necessary this amount will be doubled. Special arrangements have been made regarding distribution and the first shipment will go forward next week.

—WINDERMERE.

Our aims then were limited to getting more for our grain by going into the business ourselves. The business success that the organized farmers have built up on the foundation of their own pioneer company gives all of us today a wider outlook. Now is the time for us to realize in all seriousness the full meaning and scope of this co-operation. The result before you today is simply the outcome of your sending YOUR GRAIN to YOUR OWN COMPANY. You have kept the profit on the handling of it and have made it work for you long after the grain was disposed of. The conclusion is as simple as A. B. C.

WHEN SELLING always do so through YOUR OWN COMPANY.

WHEN BUYING always do so through YOUR OWN COMPANY.

Get your neighbor interested and add his strength to your own. The result will be beyond anything you can estimate now

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

Calgary Fort William WINNIPEG New Westminster, B.C.